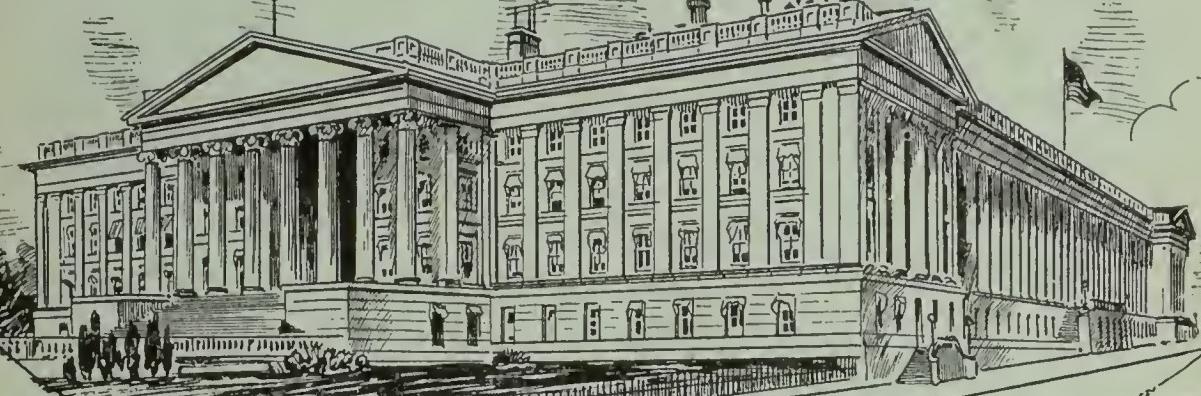


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THE NATIONAL



U.S. TREASURY ~
COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

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The National Counterfeit Detector

MARCH, 1908

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SPECIAL GUARANTEE TO YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will pay the face value of any counterfeit United States Note, Treasury Note, Gold Certificate, Silver Certificate, or National Bank note, also that of any Canadian note, not mentioned in our latest publication or by our special postal notice, on presentation.

THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY

The National Counterfeit Detector

GRANT, BUSHNELL & CO., Publishers
73 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

J. FRED GRANT, President.

E. D. BUSHNELL, Vice-President.

ROBERT A. JONES, Sec'y and Treas.

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J. FRED GRANT and E. D. BUSHNELL

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March, 1908

\$3 Yearly; in advance.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit \$5 Silver Certificate

Series of 1889; check letter A; face plate No. 1044; back plate No. 682; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Onepapa; Treasury number D21771369.

This counterfeit is a rough photo-mechanical production printed on two pieces of paper, no attempt being made to imitate the fiber paper of the genuine. The printing is very heavy and blotchy, the lathe work and ruling being broken and disconnected. The blue of the "V" and the seal is much darker than the genuine. The green on back of note is pale. Credit is due to Mr. William Williams, of the Irving National Bank, of New York, for the discovery of this counterfeit.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit \$10 (Buffalo) United States Note

Series of 1901; check letter C; face plate No. 464; back plate indistinct, but probably No. 188; serial No. 4678111; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; portraits of Lewis and Clark.

This counterfeit, which made its appearance in New York City, and was detected at the National Park Bank by Charles Richmond, is printed on two pieces of paper, between which long pieces of very fine silk threads have been distributed. While the general appearance of the note is deceptive, the lathe work and ruling are very crude and broken. The denomination design and the seal are of very good color, but the Treasury numbers are very heavy and of a lighter color than the genuine. The green color of the back of note is good, but the lathe work and ruling are crude and broken as on the face of the note. The note should not deceive the expert handler of money.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit \$10 National Bank Note.

Series of 1882; check letter G; face and back plate numbers indistinct; charter number 5105; bank number 6945; Treasury number 79345; J. W. Lyons, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer. This counterfeit is on the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., and is a very poor photographic production, printed on heavy bond paper, with no silk fiber. The Treasury numbers have been traced over with red ink. The back of the note is better than the face, being a fair imitation of the genuine, except the coloring around the charter number, which is a muddy green. This note should not deceive the ordinary handler of money.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit \$10 (Buffalo)United States Note

SERIES OF 1901; CHECK LETTER A; FACE PLATE NO. 461; BACK PLATE NO. 201; SERIAL NO. B4629945.

W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; portraits of Lewis and Clark. This counterfeit, which made its appearance in New York City, and was detected at the National Park Bank by Charles Richmond, is a photo-mechanical production on two pieces of rather stiff paper, between which red and blue silk fiber has been scattered. Both the picture of the buffalo and the portraits of Clark and Lewis are defective and in the masses of shadow lose detail. The denominational design, the sea and numbering are a darker red than the genuine. The back is a dark blue-green. This note is evidently made by the same persons who are responsible for the \$10 United States note described in our circular letter No. 251, dated November 13, 1906. As with that note it may be considered as deceptive when being handled alone by persons unfamiliar with money, but the texture of the paper and the color of the back will attract the attention of an expert.

Counterfeit \$5 (Indian Head) Silver Certificate

Photo-mechanical process. Series 1899; check-letter D; W. T. Vernon, Register; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer; no plate number front or back; portrait of Indian well executed; numbering well done, but figures slightly thinner and a lighter blue than genuine; seal and large "V" lighter shade of blue than genuine and slightly blurred; paper thick and greasy; fibre well imitated by red and blue ink marks. Credit is due Mr. Robert L. Jones, teller of the Lincoln Trust Co., Fifth Avenue, New York, for the detection of this counterfeit.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service, describes a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit \$5 Silver Certificate

SERIES 1899; CHECK LETTER D; FACE PLATE NO. 930.

Portrait of Indian Chief Onepapa; Lyons, Register; Treat, Treasurer; serial number B27140444. This is a half-tone production which should deceive no one familiar with money. Several thousand of these notes—faces and backs printed separately on thin bond paper—were picked up in the East River, New York City, on September 21. A few of the faces and backs were pasted together by the finders and passed on careless persons, but there can be no general circulation of such a poor counterfeit. The plates for these notes were found in the box with them.

New Counterfeit \$5 Canadian Note

THE QUEBEC BANK, QUEBEC—LETTER H.

This very poor \$5 counterfeit is on the Quebec Bank, Quebec. It is dated 2nd July, 1901, is of letter H, and has blue numbers. The large center vignette of the lion, etc., all the lathe work of the counters "5," and, in fact, all the work on every part of the note, is so coarse and poor, especially on the face of the note, that it needs no special description. It is a poor wood cut, and not likely to deceive.

The Aldrich Bill

The Aldrich Currency Bill is intended to offer a currency resource in times of emergency, such as the banks have recently experienced. Those who denounce it as inadequate for the ordinary purposes of a bank currency fail to take its limited purpose into consideration. It is only a pretense that it would not work well in such emergencies as it is intended to meet. We have seen how readily the banks borrowed bonds wherever-with to obtain Government deposits during the late panic. The Aldrich Bill multiplies classes of bonds available for currency issues and it provides for the maintenance of stocks of the new currency so that there should be no delay in issue. To talk about the cost of issuing this proposed currency as rendering it unavailable is to deny what our recent experience has actually demonstrated. The cost of obtaining bonds did not prevent our banks from obtaining large amounts of money from the Treasury. The other objection to the bill is that it tends to cause inflation because once the currency is issued there will not be sufficient inducement to retire it, and so a gradual increase in the paper currency may be the result. This is a valid objection to the Aldrich bill, but it is not beyond remedy. While the bill is based on United States Treasurer Treat's plan, it omits the latter's safeguard against permanent additions to the currency mass. The safeguard against this was that the currency taken out under the Treat plan was to have a term put to its circulation. Its withdrawal was made compulsory. This provision might be included in the Aldrich Bill.

Interest on Deposits

It will be of considerable interest to note what the effect of the panic has been on the rate of interest offered by the trust companies of New York City. These institutions are required to state what they pay on balances in their regular statements. In recent years there has been an upward tendency, and it is this practice that has enabled them to obtain a large number of accounts. In former times what are regarded as household accounts were largely deposited in the savings banks. The trust companies by affording the convenience of checking were able to attract a great many of these. And in addition they attracted accounts of smaller business men, storekeepers and the like. The experience of last Fall was, however, that many depositors of these classes were extremely apt to withdraw. The considerable loss of deposits shows how uncertain such accounts are, and the question arises whether it was good business policy to make such efforts to get them as the trust companies generally engaged in. Possibly there is more discrimination exercised now in view of the conditions developed by the panic. It is a pity that any class in the community able in the aggregate to bank such large sums of money, should be so sensitive when troubles arise. The savings bank law providing for notice of withdrawal is a safeguard against ignorance, unreasoning fear and undue sensitiveness. But the trust companies which have been catering to these elements were not protected, and so they had to submit to runs that are unparalleled in our history.

From Extravagance to Economy

The situation and outlook in the United States, as outlined by the London Statist is as follows: Events in the United States are following the course which intelligent observers anticipated. After such a crisis no one is surprised that railway traffics are showing decline, that railway equipment is accumulating on the sidings, and that orders for material for railways, for buildings, and for public works are conspicuous by their absence. If these things had not occurred there would have been no crisis. But at such a time as this it is desirable to look, not only at the adverse features of the situation, which are conspicuous enough, but to look for signs of readjustment and improvement. During the height of the crisis the important matter was to discover how and by what means the anxieties of the public might be allayed as soon as President Roosevelt exerted himself to that end, and brought into operation all the machinery and powers of the Treasury for the purpose of checking the panic. Now the matter of real importance is not the number of railway cars idle in the sidings or the fewness of the orders placed with locomotive and car builders, or with manufacturers of steel, etc., but whether events are moving towards a restoration of confidence and the resumption of normal conditions. Most people will agree with us that one of the principal causes of the recent crisis was the immense demand for capital in proportion to the supply and the necessity for readjusting the situation in order to bring about a reduction in the demand and an increase in the supply of capital. The real cause of the crisis was that there was not nearly enough capital to meet the demand, and that banking funds needed to conduct the ordinary everyday business of the country had been drawn upon to supply the demand for fixed capital, and that there was no margin with which to meet any further expansion in the demand for capital.

The situation has now been entirely reversed. The American people, from a condition of exceptional extravagance, have become unusually economical. The demand for capital for house building and for the provision of luxuries has been reduced to very small figures, and the supply of banking money already greatly exceeds the demand. The revelation of further weakness among two or three of the banks whose administration left much to be desired caused only a slight check to the accumulation of banking funds, and there is every probability that the supply of banking funds will soon become very excessive. Indeed, there is the prospect that the accumulation of money in the hands of bankers will be so great that a portion of it will be sent to Europe to pay off some of the loans obtained by the United States last year from this country. Experience has again and again shown that an abundant and cheap supply of banking money not only marks the later stages of trade reaction, but also the first stages of trade recovery.

The next sign of recovery we expect to witness is a great movement of population out to the agricultural districts. The activity of the manufacturing and consuming industries in recent years has kept in the towns an unduly large portion of the new population of the States, and farmers have experienced very great difficulty in securing the labor they needed, and which they wished to employ for the improvement and the development of their farms, and this year they will be able to get all the labor they want. The one great industry in the United States that will remain very prosperous in the current year is farming, the shortage in the world's harvests having enabled the American farmer to sell his crops for a larger sum than he has ever previously realized. Hence, in view of the large numbers who are now seeking employment in the United States, and the fact that farmers will this year experience no difficulty in getting all the hands they need for farming operations, we look for a very considerable expansion, first, in the acreage devoted to crops, and, second, in the harvests which will be gathered in if the weather is propitious.

Beyond the influences of a superabundant supply of banking funds and the prosperity of the farming industry, there is a third and cogent factor making for improvement. This is the high credit enjoyed by the greater portion of the railways of the United States, and the probability that they will take advantage of a period of easy

money and a superabundant supply of capital to raise capital for the widenings and extensions which they so urgently needed to deal with last year's vast traffic, and which they will again require as soon as trade begins to recover.

With regard to this matter, we must recollect that the Pacific roads are very favorably situated, the Northern Pacific having already issued additional capital amounting to \$90,000,000—this is now being gradually paid up—the Great Northern \$60,000,000 of new capital, and the Milwaukee \$125,000,000 of new capital. The large amount of railway construction work that will probably be effected by means of these funds in the Northwest and in the Pacific States in the current year will assist to maintain the activity of business in that district. But, beyond the capital which will be at the command of and expended by the Pacific roads, large amounts will doubtless be raised and expended by other American railways whose profit-earning power, even in a year of depression, will be large enough to induce investors to provide them with all the capital they need.

With regard to the ability of American railways to raise new capital, we should remember that in the last two or three years the demand for capital in the United States for house building and for other purposes was so great, and the rates of interest so high, that railway companies had difficulty in supplying their requirements. But in a year in which the demand for capital will be unusually small the railway companies will probably experience no difficulty in securing all the money they need. The construction of additional widenings, new lines of railway, new yards, etc., will be another factor making for trade recovery. In brief, we anticipate that as the year progresses trade will gradually grow in volume. Of course, in comparison with its great volume in 1907, trade will show contraction throughout the year, but the contraction will probably be greatest in the March quarter, before the factors making for recovery have begun to operate.

Stop Irresponsible Bidding for Bonds

An attempt is being made by responsible, legitimate houses to stop bidding for New York City bonds by irresponsible, would-be Napoleons of Finance, who have, or expect to have, only the small percentage necessary to deposit with their bid, and whose only chance for paying for the bonds, should a portion be awarded them, is by running around or telephoning bond houses, and offering to sell their award at a picfit, thus making a scalp. If they do not sell what has been awarded them, they can only lose the small deposit. This is unfair to the firms and institutions which really mean business, and places them at a great disadvantage. It should be stopped at once. A move has been made to remedy this evil.

The following petition relating to bids for New York City bonds and addressed to Comptroller Metz was circulated among the investment houses of Wall Street recently:

"Under paragraph 182 of the city charter, which governs proposals for bonds and stock, it is required that 'every bidder as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller a certified check, drawn to the order of said Comptroller, upon a solvent banking corporation, or a sum of money.'

"The undersigned firms and individuals believe it to be for the best interests of the city that this clause should be amended at the present session of the Legislature to read as follows:

"'Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon a State bank or trust company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, or upon a National bank, or a sum of money, etc.'

"Under the proposed restriction no responsible bidder, either in New York State or elsewhere in the United States, would have any difficulty in obtaining a proper check deposit as security for his bid."

New Bank Scheme Announced by the First National

As his last act before sailing for Europe on Feb. 26, J. P. Morgan joined with his fellow directors of the First National Bank, of New York, in announcing a formal dividend of \$10,000,000, and separation of the banking and speculation business of the institution for the future. Stockholders will not receive the \$10,000,000, but it will be paid by the bank into the treasury of The First Security Company, which will be organized if the stockholders agree. Its stock is to be held by six trustees, and the profits paid to the bank's stockholders.

This is equivalent to a 100 per cent. dividend, in form only. It is not stated whether the bank will turn over actual cash to the new company or securities now held. If securities are turned over it will make a material difference whether they are turned over at cost or at the present market price. If turned over at cost, the new company is expected to enable the bank to clean its vaults of everything except strictly high-class investment issues. Several Western banks already have such companies, the most notable being that of the First National Bank of Chicago. The announcement was considered significant in Wall Street, especially when coupled with the news that Mr. Morgan would sail the same day the news was made public.

President Baker, of the bank, issued the following letter to the stockholders:

"It is deemed to be for the interests of stockholders of this bank that a security company, such as has proved advantageous in the case of several other banks, should be organized for the purpose, in part, of transacting for its patrons certain lines of profitable business which, though often transacted by bankers, are not expressly included within the corporate powers of National banks. Among these are the acquiring and holding of real estate, securities, stocks and other property.

"To this end it is desired to secure the assent in writing of our stockholders to a plan of organizing a security company under the name of the First Security Company, with a paid up capital of \$10,000,000, the stock to be issued to and held by six trustees, who shall be the president, the vice-presidents and the cashier of the bank. These trustees shall exercise the powers of ownership of the stock, shall elect the same board of directors as that of the bank, shall collect all dividends and pay the same over to the bank for immediate distribution to its shareholders, who have assented to this plan.

"Upon receiving the assent of the stockholders the bank purposes to make a special dividend of 100 per cent., \$10,000,000, to be received by the trustees, and to be applied to the payment of the capital stock of the security company."

J. P. Morgan and other large stockholders have already agreed to the plan, and there is no doubt that it will become operative in a very short time. It will be impossible under the terms of the trust to sell the interest in the Securities Company, as it is a part of the interest in the bank itself. The new company, therefore, means nothing whatever to the bank stockholders. It enables the directors to do certain business which is profitable, but not legal for a bank to do.

An officer of the bank said that there was no particular deal in view for the First Security Company. He said that the bank would continue to make the ordinary investments that go with legitimate banking. It is rumored, however, that among other things the new company will erect a great banking house and skyscraper at the corner of Wall and Broadway, where the present ancient structure of the bank is located. Such a building would cost several million dollars.

The First National Bank holds a very large volume of stock in the hard coal roads, and could be made depositary for control of these concerns, or of the new company, which the rate law recently enacted by Congress has made necessary to carry the coal property now owned by the railroads.

Canadian Permanent Loan Corporation

There are several notable features in the report and statement of the Canada Permanent for the past year. In the first place, the scale of earning is remarkable, being nearly one per cent. greater than in the year preceding. In the second, the record of having only \$36 of interest past due and uncollected in a province where mortgage investment may be supposed to reach a million, is testimony at once of the character of the company's loans and the manner in which they are looked after. Again, the steadiness with which deposits and debentures have been retained by the Corporation in the stringent circumstances of last year, when opportunities of profitable investment for cash were plenty, shows remarkable confidence in the Canada Permanent.

The interests of the corporation are large—its loans exceeding twenty-three millions—and the field extensive, extending as it does from the Atlantic Ocean to beyond the Rocky Mountains. In addition to the \$8,800,000 of shareholders' capital in use it has over \$16,000,000 of money borrowed on debenture and deposit. The great bulk of this is loaned on mortgage, but the company has in cash or readily available securities about enough to equal its deposits.

It has occasionally been remarked of mortgage lending companies which borrow money on deposit and debenture at home or abroad, that their resources are almost wholly in a fixed form, and that therefore they can hardly be able to repay depositors should any time of panic come. The explanation fails to be made, in respect to the Canada Permanent in this connection, that the turnover of its mortgage investments is much more rapid than appears generally supposed. For, in 1906, the corporation received nearly 25 per cent., and in 1907 more than 21 per cent., in cash from real estate mortgagors alone. These moneys form a steady emergency fund, which is available for reinvestment and available besides to meet any unusual withdrawal of maturing debentures. The policy adopted of steady reduction of mortgages by instalments helps to make these assets liquid and inflowing.

The president, who at the annual meeting a year ago dwelt upon the expansion of business, the speculation, high prices, and extravagant living then so rife, has this year some remarks upon the stringency which has followed. These words are of a tenor which might be expected from so experienced a business man. While commending the Canadian banks for their prompt action which saved that country from such a "squeeze" as threw the United States into panic, he still urges more careful and economical conduct of affairs—personal, business, municipal and governmental. The vice-president's brief address concerned itself mainly with the extensive staff of the institution—which must number 100, we should think, at four branches. He paid a tribute to the capacity and enthusiasm of these gentlemen.

Improved Demand for Bonds

The bidding for New York City's \$50,000,000 bonds was heavy enough to show that there is a revival of investment buying. A year or more ago we were experiencing the gradual disappearance of this demand. It was not our own experience exclusively, but the phenomena was world-wide. A gradual decline in the prices of first-class securities was a feature of all the security markets of the world. It was explained by business prosperity. It was shown that when opportunities for making money in business and land are plentiful savings are diverted from the lower income-bearing securities. Probably this was the fundamental cause of the poor market for bonds of the higher classes. It was then pointed out that the market would not improve until a change for the worse takes place in other directions. This change has now come upon us and it looks as if investors were withdrawing from the uncertainties which lately seemed so profitable to the certainties that are less so.

The Gold Lever Still Strong

Through the ups and downs of the money markets, quite indifferent to the fluctuations of prices for commodities, the gold output of the world's mines goes on expanding. There is no indication that it will cease to break records for years to come. The falling off in Australia is far more than offset by the gains in South Africa and the United States. Month after month, the mines turn out gold to the value of \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000. The industrial arts may consume \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 a month, perhaps less than the smaller sum. The remainder, amounting to \$275,000,000 a year, or thereabouts, is added to the circulating medium of the world or, at least, to the stock of basic money, which is the standard of values of civilized nations. That means the expansion of the gold supply at the rate of approximately 5 per cent. annually. There is no such growth in the population of the globe, or of civilized lands. There is not so great an increase, year after year, in the production of the staples of commerce. The output of the industrial concerns does not increase so rapidly.

Hence it follows that the gold which measures all values tends constantly to become cheaper, relatively to other forms of wealth. That means a steady pressure in the direction of higher prices. For the day, the month, possibly for the year, this force may be more than offset by other influences felt in the opposite direction. But the uplift of the gold lever never ceases. It is certain to have its natural effect whatever the variations in trade and industry. It must be manifest, in the long run, in higher prices for commodities and securities alike.

The man who reckons without this mighty force in business makes a grave mistake. It does not matter whether he lives in America or Europe, or in the island continent of Australia. The whole civilized world must feel the effect of the expanding supply of gold. It will force up the market level of stocks and merchandise alike. It is the surest and quickest cure for panics and the falling tendency in prices which, in turn, discourages great undertakings and breeds distrust of the future.

Looking ahead a year or two, the great need of the money system of the United States is not so much more gold or more currency as it is better assurance that some adequate check upon the expansion of the stock of money will prevent dangerous ballooning of prices and another tremendous boom in speculation.—*New York World.*

Sending Money by Mail

A convenient method of making remittances of small amounts by mail is a desideratum. A plan to utilize Treasury notes as postal orders has been kicked about in committee for two or three years past. It was proposed that all notes of the smaller denominations should hereafter be printed in a form that would permit their conversion practically into sight drafts. By writing the name of the payee in the appropriate space, appending his own signature and affixing a two-cent postage stamp, the sender could transmit the price of the article he wished to purchase or the debt he desired to pay with as much security as he could send a check. The note thus converted would cease to be currency, and would be available as money to nobody except the payee named thereon. The latter would indorse it, deposit it in his bank, and the bank would send it for redemption as "mutilated currency" to the nearest Sub-Treasury, receiving a new note in exchange.

For some reason, perhaps for many reasons, the plan found no favor with Congress. The plea that it would simplify the Government's money order business and make unnecessary the preservation of tons of records in the Post Office for seven years proved unavailing; nor did the argument of cleanliness prevail (the constant redemption of the converted Treasury notes would have put in circulation a steady supply of new and crisp bills). The fear of making the mail order business too easy and arousing the wrath of the country storekeeper were doubtless as influential to prevent action on this measure as they have been to frustrate all efforts to establish a parcels post. As

an alternative the bill presented in the House by Representative Lawshe, with the approval of Postmaster General Myer, ought to be gratefully accepted.

It is proposed that redeemable postal notes be sold at all post offices just as stamps are sold over the counter. Such orders up to ten cents in amount would be sold without extra charge. For orders to the amount of less than \$1, which are to be provided in eleven multiples of five cents, a premium of one cent would be paid; and notes of \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 could be had at a premium of two cents. Postmasters whose earnings are dependent upon cancellations, and who derive nothing from the sale of the vast number of stamps sold by them for remittances enclosed in letters, would thus receive compensation in the form of premiums on these postal notes. Merchants, some of whom in the course of a year receive millions of postage stamps in payment of purchases, and are obliged to sell the same at a discount, would be saved a considerable cost. Above all things trade between the country and the cities would not be unduly stimulated at the expense of the cross-roads store; for it would be just as troublesome to go to the post office to buy "redeemable" notes as to buy stamps—far more troublesome than to take a \$2 or a \$5 bill from one's pocket, convert it into a check payable to order, inclose it and hand the letter to the rural free delivery carrier on his next round.

Where the Reserves Shall be Kept

There is a good deal to be said in favor of a bill introduced by Congressman Dawes, of Ohio, a brother of a former Comptroller of the Currency, reducing the amount of reserves National banks must keep, but increasing the proportion of the reserves which they must have in their own vaults. Mr. A. B. Hepburn, of New York, who is a much better authority on banking than the author of this bill or his brother, urged several years ago that the amount of required reserves should be reduced and all of the required amount should be kept by each bank in its own custody. Mr. Hepburn is a New York banker, but he has observed the results of the country banks pouring their funds into New York in the summer and making money too easy, and drawing them out every autumn and forcing the calling of loans and the selling of stocks.

But when the Dawes bill is explained to be the effort of the country banks to get revenge on New York because they could not get all their deposits back when they wanted them this past season it is amusing. The country banks do not have to send their idle funds to New York. If after this year's experience they should decline to do so any more they would be acting within their rights. The fact is, they send their funds to New York to get interest on them, and it is highly diverting if they are trying to get themselves restrained by law from depositing their money with New York banks.

Under the Hepburn proposition and the Dawes bill the country banks can deposit as much of their money as they like, above a legal minimum, in New York. Both aim to check the habit of sending money to the financial centre. Money in New York would be less easy in the spring and less might be withdrawn in the fall with disagreeable results, but the country banks will always keep balances in the reserve or central reserve cities. Mr. Dawes would reduce the amount of reserve that banks of reserve cities can deposit in central reserve cities from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the amount that country banks can keep on deposit in reserve cities from 9 to 5 per cent. Under this system the country banks would earn a little less interest, but would serve their own localities better than at present.

THE NATION'S INVENTORY.—National assets, \$1,500,000,000; farm wealth, \$7,412,000,000; mineral production, annually, \$3,000,000,000; export domestic merchandise, annually, \$1,853,718,000; manufacturing products, annually, \$14,802,147,000; live stock, total value \$4,875,000,000; seven cereal crops, 1907, \$2,378,000,000; wheat crop, 1907, \$500,000,000; cotton crop, 1907, \$675,000,000; corn, 1907, \$1,350,000,000; hay, 1907, \$660,000,000; dairy products, 1907, \$173,765,000; poultry and eggs, 1907, \$600,000,000; money in circulation, \$3,250,000,000; money in Federal Treasury, \$345,246,500; lumber production, 1907, \$550,000,000; 22,000,000 workers earn annually \$14,000,000,000; per capita wealth, \$1,768.

The Business Situation

Reports of large numbers of interior buyers coming to New York during the past month have tended to put some heart into business matters. The prospect is for a fairly good Spring trade, even if it should not prove so large as in recent years. The buying is undoubtedly more conservative, meritably so after a panic. While the news of a possible revival is encouraging, the fact that freight cars are still being laid off shows that trade has continued to decline. It may be that the Spring revival will check this movement. Retrenchment and economy are good, but they cannot go on forever. The point comes where neither will help to save from utter ruin.

Generally speaking, reports of business conditions are not any longer so unfavorable as near the close of last year. The contraction last December was of a kind that could not last indefinitely. The country is resting and economizing, and a few months more of such conditions should lay the foundations for much substantial improvement. It is questionable if all the weak spots have yet been eliminated from the industrial situation. There is still a severe contraction of credit likely to force further liquidation. In many lines there has been curtailment of products estimated at about 25 per cent., with declines in prices from 10 to 20 per cent. The cost of production may be still further reduced. Such a move would probably tend to strengthen confidence and encourage buying for future deliveries. Buying from hand to mouth is about all that we can expect for some time.

Buyers of Spring goods have been more in evidence at all markets, responding to the advance of the season, and jobbing trade evinces more vim than at any time since last Autumn. On the other hand, conservatism and caution dominate; buying is small and frequent rather than of large volume, and concessions, indicating instability of prices, while attractive to some buyers, have the effect of holding back others from purchasing largely. Uncertainties as to the outlook for future business are also a bar to the placing of large orders at this time. Reports to mercantile agencies point to bad roads in many parts of the country, and merchants in those sections are buying conservatively for Spring, with staple lines of dry goods evincing most activity and confidence on the part of customers. In no case, however, is the buying reported as equal to a year ago, and in some cases the decreases are very heavy.

Currency Schemes

You formulate a theory and then select the facts to sustain it, and almost any proposition can be proved. This helps to the multiplicity and complexity of the currency plans now in evidence. One says that the National banking system is a failure and straightway cites the inelasticity of the National bank currency as the root of all our ills. The fact that banking can be carried on without such credit notes said to be so essential, is entirely ignored, says *The Daily Banker*. You hear no call for credit note privileges from the State and the trust companies, yet the latter have been enormously increasing and improving their service. Can a country do a banking business without the note-issuing function? We think it can and without disturbance in the money market by reason of the absence of any such function. Where the movement of capital is freest the fluctuations in demand will be most quickly supplied providing the banking system is in the hands of something more than mere money lenders. We need statesmanlike bankers and co-operation among them for money market purposes. There should be no "go it alone" business throughout the year until the time of harvest, when there is too often a sudden realization that the reserves are not large enough to meet harvest needs without severe calling in of loans. With the proper safeguarding of the cash reserves and co-operation among the banks that are the principal currency shippers, we might find a way of satisfying the Autumnal demand without revolutionizing the currency system.

Postal Savings Banks

Senator Knox on Feb. 10 introduced a bill to establish a system of postal savings banks. The bill embodies the plan outlined by the Postmaster General in his annual report and which he has advocated in public addresses as being calculated to encourage economy and thrift and afford a place of deposit free from any possibility of doubt or suspicion for vast sums of money which might be otherwise hoarded and kept out of circulation through ignorance or lack of confidence. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to establish a system of postal savings banks composed of such money order offices as he may designate for that purpose. Accounts may be opened and deposits made in any postal savings bank established under this act by any person of the age of ten years or over in his own name, or by a guardian if under ten years.

The bill further provides that such postal banks shall receive deposits of money in even dollars, with one dollar as a minimum, and postmasters are required to make daily reports to the Postmaster General, who will forward to the depositor a written acknowledgment of its receipt. Deposits are not liable to seizure or detention under the legal processes against the depositors, and such funds are exempt from taxation.

Interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum is allowed depositors, and the Postmaster General is authorized to place the money deposited in postal savings banks in National banks at a rate of interest satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. These National depositories are to be in the immediate vicinity of postal banks from which the money is drawn, as a safeguard against centralization of currency and as a means of facilitating the return of money to the channels of trade.

National banks are prohibited from receiving any compensation for cashing or collecting any checks or any other service in connection with postal banks. Withdrawals of deposits may be made at any time subject to certain regulations. The bill carried an appropriation of \$100,000 to give it effect.

Miscellaneous

SIX-POINT STARS ON U. S. COINS ARE OF BRITISH DESIGN.—Colonel William H. Knauss, former Commander of the National Union Veteran Legion, is not only supporting President Roosevelt in the matter of the removal of the motto, "In God We Trust," from the United States coins, but is suggesting an even more radical change based upon this proposition: "But few people are aware of the fact that American coins bear one distinctly British feature, namely, the six-pointed stars which appear upon the faces of the various denominations. It was not originally intended that these six-pointed stars should be used, since it was prescribed by the Nation's first President, George Washington, that only the five-pointed ones should appear. History teaches us that when General Washington decided upon the five-pointed star he was asked for his reason, and he replied that the design, in his estimation, represented one of his dearest sentiments; that the first point stood for light, without which nothing could exist; the second for life, equally as important to a nation; the third for love; the fourth for freedom, and the fifth for the flag. How the six-pointed star ever came to be used has never been explained to me, although I have inquired of numerous public officials. The President is revising the coins, and I believe it would be a good patriotic idea to take the stars from the coins entirely or substitute the five-pointed American stars for the six-pointed British stars that now appear." Colonel Knauss will write to the President suggesting the change.

END THE RAILWAY MAIL GRAFT.—The report of Postmaster-General Meyer shows that the deficit in his department during the past year was only \$6,653,282. If the last Congress had acted on the advice of its special committee and had cut off something like \$12,000,000 from the railway mail graft, the Post Office Department would now not only be on a paying basis, but would have a surplus of over \$5,000,000 a year, and would be in a condition soon to establish penny postage. Twelve million dollars by no means represents the full amount lost by the Government annually on its mail-carrying con-

tracts. Careful investigation into the fifty millions paid to the roads each year by the Post Office Department leads to the conclusion that at least twenty millions of that amount represent graft. But the railroad agents in Congress defeated even the twelve million cut. By points of order and legislative legerdemain the House machine perpetuated this proved and acknowledged fraud, although it did not dare defend it in the open. The dishonest practice of weighing the mails for seven days and dividing by six to strike an average is well known. In this way the roads are paid for nearly fifteen per cent. more mail than they carry. Another method of mulcting the Government is the charging as an annual rental on post office cars an amount twice as great as would be required to build them new. These are but two items among a large number of discovered frauds. Now that Congress is again in session and a new post office appropriation bill is to be passed, the railroad representatives in the two Houses will attempt to saddle this steal on the country as heretofore. Against that dishonest design an emphatic public protest should be raised without delay. The railway mail graft is the worst enemy of postal progress now in existence, and that should be ended once and for all.

The Standard Bank of Canada

The thirty-third annual report of The Standard Bank of Canada is a most satisfactory one, and reflects great credit upon the directors of that institution.

The report covers a period of eight months ending the 31st of January, 1908, in accordance with a by-law passed by the shareholders at the last annual meeting, changing the date of the closing of the financial year from the 31st day of May to the 31st day of January. After making the usual provisions for bad and doubtful debts, rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, exchange, etc., the profits for the eight months amount to \$186,097.60, being at the rate of 17.94 per cent. per annum on the average paid-up capital of the bank for the period named. To this has been added \$19,280, premium on new stock issued at 200, which, with the balance at credit of profit and loss account, \$105,529.45, brought forward from last year, makes the sum of \$310,907.05.

One feature, however, is plain to be seen, viz., that the disposition of the management in favor of fat earnings is unchanged. The earnings suffice to pay 12 per cent. dividend, to add \$5,000 to officers' pension fund, to place \$100,000 at rest, and to carry forward \$61,900 at profit and loss. The reserve fund is now built up to \$1,759,700, which is \$200,000 greater than the paid capital.

The President, in moving that the report be adopted, made reference to features of the report, and also to the general conditions existing in the financial realm. The statement shows that circulation is about at the usual point; that deposits are over fourteen millions, though those not bearing interest are not so great as in June last; and that, while current discounts show a decline—which may likely be an evidence of judicious curtailment in a time of stress—the addition to the aggregate of readily available assets, bringing it up to more than 30 per cent., is an element of strength.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. F. Cowan, Frederick Wyld, W. F. Allen, Wellington Francis, W. R. Johnston, F. W. Cowan, and H. Langlois. At a subsequent meeting of the board W. F. Cowan was elected president and Frederick Wyld vice-president.

Canadian Banking Notes

A very creditable feature of the report submitted last month by the United Empire Bank of Canada is the fact shown that the organization expenses of the bank have been only \$8,300. These have been paid out of the past year's profits and a surplus carried forward at the credit of profit and loss. The deposits are \$800,000, as compared with \$575,000 a year ago, a very promising scale of increase. Six new branches were opened in 1907, and the president states that shareholders may expect a dividend in the near future.

The Royal Bank in their statement show a handsome profit, for the figures of net earnings work out at 19 per cent. on the capital and almost 9 per cent. on combined capital and rest, and the employes will not grudge the proprietors these profits and 10 per cent. dividend when they themselves get a bonus equal to one-tenth added to their salaries and have \$20,000 added to the Pension Fund.

The current of financial affairs during the year just closed, the monetary stringency with its consequent unrest and relaxation of business enterprise which the president's speech refers to, while not preventing the Traders Bank from earning good returns, somewhat altered the character of its figures. Savings bank deposits increased \$1,700,000 in the year, but current accounts or non-interest bearing balances were reduced while liquid assets were increased. The statement submitted could not well be other than gratifying to the shareholders. The bank premises owned at the principal centres, especially in Toronto—there are seventeen of them in all, and the bank has some seventy branches—may be considered a favorable feature of the assets, the two largest in Toronto being especially revenue-producing. This item, including the fittings and furnishings of the branch offices, appear in the statement at \$1,896,000.

An excellent report was presented to the shareholders of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company at the annual meeting held at Toronto last month. After the payment of interest on deposits and debentures, and all expenses of management, there remain net earnings amounting to \$153,079.54. This, together with the balance brought forward in profit and loss account from 1906, makes a total of \$190,848.99 at the credit of profit and loss account. This has been disposed of as follows: By payment of four quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. each, being 8 per cent. for the year on \$1,500,000 paid-up capital, \$120,000; by addition to reserve fund of \$50,000; by balance carried forward in open profit and loss account, \$20,848.99; total, \$100,848.99. The above addition to reserve fund increases the same to \$1,100,000, making it now 73 1-3 per cent. of the present paid-up capital of \$1,500,000.

The annual statement of the Bank of New Brunswick shows exclusive of the balance at profit and loss, last audit, of \$12,258.90, net profits for the year \$133,291.38. The sum of \$85,055.40 is allotted for dividends (12 per cent. on the paid capital); the sum of \$30,000 is added to the rest, which now amounts to \$1,190,442; \$5,000 goes to pension fund; \$10,000 is written off bank premises, and \$15,494.88 is carried forward. This institution has done even better this year than last in the matter of net profits, those of 1906 being \$116,000, and Mr. Kessen has been complimented upon the fact. For twenty years or more this bank has been paying 12 per cent. dividends, its loanable funds being large in proportion to the paid capital of \$709,000. It has ten branches in New Brunswick, one in Halifax, and three in Prince Edward Island. The bank has reached the green old age of 87 years.

The Landed Banking and Loan Company of Hamilton, Ont., has done well on the year, having earned more than in the previous twelve months, enabling it to pay the usual dividend, to add the same amount as formerly to Rest, to write \$1,000 off the company's building and to carry forward a larger sum at credit of profit and loss. It has carried this extra sum, probably, by putting out more money on mortgage and by reducing its cash assets, for we observe that the mortgage securities are at a higher total. Not a bad feat, to have been able to reduce deposits and debentures and yet show more mortgage assets. The company's funds have been steadily employed at good rates, and the repayments of mortgages have been well met. The results of this active employment speak for themselves. It deserves to be noted that this latest addition of \$40,000 to the reserve fund brings it up to \$350,000, which is equal to half the paid capital. The company is a carefully managed concern, with good loans.

The figures of its statement and the terms of the president's address show the National Trust Company to have had a satisfactory year. The growth of its business is evident from the increase of total assets from \$12,289,000 to \$14,318,000; while the net profits show an increase from \$122,442 to \$133,828, which last figure makes a very good percentage on the capital. A subdivision of the assets shows that \$1,567,000 of them is held on account of the company's capital and accumulated profits; \$5,833,000 on account of guaranteed trusts; \$6,916,000 on trust and agency account. In spite of the financial stringency of 1907 with its hindrances to business of various kinds, the company does not seem, judging from its report, to have felt these obstacles. It has paid dividend, made an addition to reserve, and written \$10,000 off deposit vaults and fittings. It is worthy of remark that half the amount of the large reserve fund is the accumulation of ten years' surplus profits. The company has had the benefit, in its earning power, of the high interest rates prevailing during 1907; and has done well in the business of call loanings of funds where terms of trusts permitted, to the advantage, no doubt, of trusts whose funds they hold. Mortgage loans, in which more than a fifth of the company's assets are invested, have proved satisfactory, the irregular crop returns from Western Provinces being borne in mind; and the proportion of interest in arrear is small. The company's business is well systematized, extending as it does to five Provinces, in which it has offices, and its facilities for handling estates as trustee or executor are excellent.

Bank Reports

Report of the condition of the Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$7,030,498.65. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$800,000; surplus fund, \$400,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$146,298.75; National bank notes outstanding, \$800,000; due to other National banks, \$247,398.58; due to State banks and bankers, \$229,890.77; due to trust companies and savings banks, \$294,406.85; dividends unpaid, \$508; individual deposits subject to check, \$2,646,883.27; demand certificates of deposit, \$1,313,504.29; certified checks, \$3,608.14; U. S. deposits, \$100,000; bonds borrowed, \$48,000.

Report of the condition of the Fourth National Bank at Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$3,538,987.01. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$300,000; surplus fund, \$200,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$26,405.03; National bank notes outstanding, \$300,000; due to other National banks, \$22,246.87; due to State banks and bankers, \$450,771.87; due to trust companies and savings banks, \$158,957.08; dividends unpaid, \$270; individual deposits subject to check, \$1,312,693.80; demand certificates of deposit, \$565,749.31; certified checks, \$1,893.05; U. S. deposits, \$162,301.24; deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, \$37,698.76.

Report of the condition of the Grand Rapids National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$4,478,260.12. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$500,000; surplus fund, \$100,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$61,124.62; National bank notes outstanding, \$344,860; due to other National banks, \$56,297.67; due to State banks and bankers, \$377,674.72; due to trust companies and savings banks, \$257,036.22; due to approved reserve agents, \$22,057.81; dividends unpaid, \$136; individual deposits subject to check, \$2,109,194.18; demand certificates of deposits, \$599,219.33; certified checks, \$670.41; cashier's checks outstanding, \$49.76; U. S. deposits, \$50,000.

The People's National Bank of Jackson Mich., reports its condition at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907, as follows: Resources, \$1,286,856.19. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in \$100,000; surplus fund, \$30,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$31,083.36; National bank notes outstanding, \$50,000; due to State banks and bankers, \$2,952.57; individual deposits subject to check, \$580,433.25; demand certificates of deposit, \$452,387.01; bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed, \$40,000.

Report of the condition of the Commercial and Savings Bank at Albion, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$300,297.50. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$35,000; surplus fund, \$8,000; undivided profits, net, \$1,756.57; commercial deposits, \$63,585.99; certificates of deposit, \$21,763.12; savings deposits, \$160,191.82; bills payable, \$10,000.

Report of the condition of the Jackson State Savings Bank of Jackson, Mich., as of Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,081,437.23. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus and undivided earnings, \$50,699.77; commercial deposits, \$195,656.32; certificates of deposit, \$7,750.28; certified checks, \$2,455.70; savings deposits, \$536,321.44; savings certificates, \$188,553.72. Nathan H. Williams, president; Chas. M. Spinning, first vice-president; C. F. Townsend, second vice-president; F. H. Newkirk, cashier.

Report of the condition of the Michigan National Bank, at Kalamazoo, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,203,094.59. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus fund, \$100,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$31,159.44; National bank notes outstanding, \$56,000; dividends unpaid, \$3,976; individual deposits subject to check, \$416,330.65; demand certificates of deposits, \$495,628.50.

Condensed statement of the Jackson City Bank of Jackson, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,863,650.04. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$191,114.72; deposits, \$1,472,535.32. Wm. M. Thompson, president; N. S. Potter, vice-president and cashier; John D. Morton, assistant cashier.

Report of the condition of the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$11,982,059.38. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,000,000; surplus and profits, \$770,635.49; circulation, \$966,400; U. S. bonds, \$566,650; municipal bonds, \$471,206.50; individual deposits, \$2,815,102.25; bank deposits, \$4,819,865.14; U. S. deposits, \$572,200. Charles A. Hinsch, president; James M. Glenn, vice-president; Edward Seiter, cashier; Monte J. Goble, assistant cashier; Charles H. Shields, assistant cashier.

Report of the condition of the Royal Oak Savings Bank at Royal Oak, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$72,232.47. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$16,000; surplus fund, \$3,200; capital not yet certified to Commissioner, \$24; commercial deposits, \$13,357.27; certified checks, \$175; savings deposits, \$33,077.40; savings certificates, \$6,398.80. Eighty per cent. of capital and surplus called. Balance payable 10 per cent. per month. Opened for business August 15, 1907.

City National Bank of Lansing, Mich., made the following condensed statement at close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,798,773.36. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus, \$100,000; undivided profits, \$39,981.31; circulation, \$99,370; deposits, \$1,409,422.05; U. S. deposits, \$50,000. E. W. Sparrow, president; E. F. Cooley, vice-president; B. F. Davis, cashier; F. J. Hopkins, assistant cashier.

Report of the condition of the Commercial Savings Bank, Marshall, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$892,126.83. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$50,000; surplus fund, \$10,000; undivided profits, net, \$10,169.99; commercial deposits, \$93,018.72; certificates of deposit, \$55,545.60; savings deposits, \$653,392.52. William J. Dibble, president; Edgar G. Brewer, vice-president; W. T. Phelps, cashier; S. Gardanier, assistant cashier.

Statement of condition of the Kalamazoo National Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,655,850.46. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$105,000; undivided profits, \$16,633.83; National bank notes outstanding, \$83,600; deposits, \$1,159,980.32; bills rediscounted, \$80,636.31; bills payable, \$10,000. E. J. Phelps, president; M. J. Bigelow, vice-president; A. S. White, second vice-president; H. Den Bleyker, cashier; L. M. Phelps, assistant cashier; W. L. Otis, assistant cashier.

Report of the condition of the State Bank of Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$2,540,302.49. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$150,000; surplus fund, \$100,000; undivided profits, net, \$50,995.99; dividends unpaid, \$96; commercial deposits, \$585,844.48; certificates of deposit, \$10,763.81; due to banks and bankers, \$109,945.33; certified checks, \$154.86; cashier's checks, \$1,300; savings deposits, \$745,854.93; savings certificates, \$785,347.09.

Report of the condition of the Fifth National Bank at Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$1,153,006.43. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus fund, \$30,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$9,482.99; National bank notes outstanding, \$100,000; dividends unpaid, \$56.45; individual deposits subject to check, \$514,774.95; demand certificates of deposit, \$390,671.13; certified checks, \$2,020.91.

Report of the condition of the Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$1,110,084.22. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$200,000; undivided profits, net, \$91,030.77; deposits, \$601,257.29; premiums, \$17,796.16.

Report of the condition of the City Trust and Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$493,376.94. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus fund, \$20,000; undivided profits, net, \$14,971.45; commercial deposits, \$92,713.62; certified checks, \$4,000.50; savings deposits, \$74,181.07; savings certificates, \$187,510.30.

Report of the condition of the People's Savings Bank at Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$2,018,954.49. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus fund, \$50,000; undivided profits, net, \$22,536.96; commercial deposits, \$238,025.49; certificates of deposit, \$1,000; due to banks and bankers, \$17,688.52; certified checks, \$518.50; cashier's checks, \$3,363.48; savings deposits, \$665,969.20; savings certificates, \$919,852.34.

The following is a condensed report of the condition of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank at Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$2,306,137.05. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$150,000; surplus fund, \$30,000; undivided profits, net, \$60,617.01; premiums credit, \$1,130; dividends unpaid, \$40; commercial deposits, \$263,498.86; certificates of deposit, commercial, \$71.18; certified checks, \$743.89; savings deposits, \$1,081,087.67; savings certificates, \$718,948.44.

Report of the condition of the Kent County Savings Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$3,363,104.34. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$50,000; surplus fund, \$250,000; undivided profits, net, \$42,216.74; commercial deposits, \$308,953.37; certified checks, \$5; savings deposits, \$1,736,468.14; savings certificates, \$947,461.09.

The National City Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., makes the following condensed statement of its condition at the close of business Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$3,645,092.24. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$600,000; surplus fund, \$120,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$88,757.66; National bank notes outstanding, \$480,000; interest reserve for certificates of deposit, \$10,000; due to other National banks, \$28,661.62; due to State banks and bankers, \$205,875.97; due to trust companies and savings banks, \$189,510.84; dividends unpaid, \$480; individual deposits subject to check, \$983,607.51; demand certificates of deposit, \$837,671.89; certified checks, \$526.75; U. S. deposits, \$100,000.

The past year has been a very prosperous one for the Union Stock Yards Bank, Buffalo. The business transactions across their counter in the way of checks, drafts and currency show an increase of over eighteen million dollars over 1906, or an average increase of one and one-half millions per month. During the same period they have further increased the amount passed through the Clearing House, which last year approximated Forty Million Dollars, to over fifty-two million dollars, which is approximately one-eighth of the entire amount passed through the clearings of Greater Buffalo. For an institution just three years old this is a most wonderful showing, and reflects great credit upon the officers and directors of this institution, which promises, at the rate their business is increasing, to soon be numbered among the large banks of Buffalo.

The Poughkeepsie Trust Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., moved into their new and elegant building on Dec. 23, 1907. The building occupies the site of the old Poughkeepsie National Bank, which was acquired on the organization of the company in 1901, when the Poughkeepsie National and City National Banks were merged into the present Trust Company. In its construction the latest and most approved ideas have been followed, and the building is second to none in the State for affording security and convenience to their customers, especially those who use the safe deposit and storage vaults. They have made a point of providing special accommodations for women patrons, for whom there is a separate entrance and room for transacting business. Their vaults were constructed by the Remington & Sherman Co., representing the best and most modern type of vaults, being equipped with every modern safeguard against burglary and fire. The company was incorporated September 6, 1901, under the laws of the State of New York, and is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State authorities. The company acts as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, registrar, transfer and financial agent, and accepts all trusts not inconsistent with the laws of the State of New York. The Company transacts a general banking business, loans money on bond and mortgage and approved collaterals and allows interest on deposits, subject to its rules. Business and personal accounts are received, subject to check. Guaranteed money orders, travelers' checks, letters of credit and foreign drafts are issued, payable in all parts of the world. The Company is the legal depository for State, cit and court funds. Their statement of Jan. 1, 1908, shows: Capital, \$125,000; surplus and profits, \$172,971, and deposits of \$1,491,107.94 and total resources of \$1,825,350.41. The above statement speaks for itself for the officers of this well-managed institution, who are: President, Stephen G. Guernsey; vice-presidents, Charles W. Pilgrim and George M. Hine; treasurer, Thomas W. Barrett, and secretary and counsel, C. W. H. Arnold.

Statement of the American National Bank of Indianapolis, Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$9,876,583.55. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,500,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$93,638.23; unearned discount, \$23,368.72; reserve for taxes, \$7,077.42; circulation, \$1,016,397.50; deposits, \$5,539,341.68; U. S. and other bond account, \$1,195,760. John Perrin, president; Evans Woollen, vice-president and counsel; H. A. Schlotzhauer, cashier; Theo. Stempfel, assistant cashier; C. W. Minesinger, assistant cashier; Brandt C. Downey, assistant cashier; Oscar P. Welborn, auditor.

Condensed report of the Central National Bank of Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 14, 1908, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency: Resources, \$2,370,829.16. Liabilities—Capital, \$200,000; surplus and profits, \$73,867.25; circulating notes, \$105,850; deposits, \$1,901,111.91. Edward C. Hinman, President; Frank Wolf, vice-president; Carroll L. Post, vice-president; Frank S. Evans, cashier.

Statement of condition of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, at the commencement of business Feb. 15, 1908, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois: Resources, \$12,567,779.85. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$1,000,000; undivided earnings, \$38,801.03; deposits, \$10,528,978.83. F. H. Rawson, president; F. L. Wilk, vice-president; G. M. Wilson, cashier; F. P. Schreiber, assistant cashier; C. P. Kenning, assistant cashier; R. F. Chapin, secretary; A. C. Boettiger, assistant secretary.

Report of the condition of the First National Exchange Bank, Port Huron, Mich., on Feb. 14, 1908: Resources, \$1,860,821.66. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$150,000; surplus \$60,000; earnings, \$35,640.21; circulation, \$149,995; deposits, \$1,458,585.70; accrued interest, \$6,600.7. H. G. Barnum, president; J. E. Miller, vice-president; T. A. Goulden, cashier; Gus Hill, assistant cashier; D. D. Brown, second assistant cashier.

Condensed report of the condition of the Merchants' Savings Bank, Battle Creek, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,028,133.14. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$36,638.22; deposits, \$941,494.92.

Report of the condition of the State Savings Bank at Owosso, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department: Resources, \$228,814.52. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$50,000; undivided profits, net, \$1,131.94; commercial deposits, \$8,849.38; certificates of deposits, \$27,290.64; savings deposits, \$32,836.02; savings certificates, \$108,706.54. W. F. Gallagher, president; A. L. Arnold, M. D., vice-president; W. A. Rosenkrans, vice-president; W. F. Gallagher, cashier; M. Miner, assistant cashier.

Statement of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,073,270.53. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus fund, \$75,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$20,158.27: National bank notes outstanding, \$32,600; due to State banks and bankers, \$175.37; dividends unpaid, \$42; individual deposits subject to check, \$141,684.95; demand certificates of deposit, \$545,893.81; savings accounts, \$157,716.13. D. L. Quirk, president; Charles E. King, vice-president; Daniel L. Quirk, Jr., cashier; F. L. Gallup, assistant cashier.

The First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich., reports its condition on Dec. 3, 1907, as follows: Resources, \$615,874.46. Liabilities—Capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$60,504.00; circulation, \$25,000; deposits, \$430,489.78. E. D. Kinne, president, Harrison Soule, vice-president; S. W. Clarkson, cashier.

Report of condition of the State Savings Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$1,077,885.40. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$50,000; surplus, \$35,000; undivided profits, \$21,325.05; deposits, \$971,559.77. Wm. J. Booth, president; Wm. Arnold, vice-president; C. John Walz, Jr., cashier.

Report of condition of Ann Arbor Savings Bank at Ann Arbor, Mich., at the close of business Dec. 3, 1907: Resources, \$2,301,482.77. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$50,000; surplus fund, \$200,000; undivided profits, net, \$47,082.93; dividends unpaid, \$257; commercial deposits, \$288,307.90; due to banks and bankers, \$17,710.40; certified checks, \$500; cashiers' checks, \$133.55; savings deposits, \$1,035,558.50; savings divided profits, \$527,631.41; dividends, \$30,000; on deposits, \$0,489,355.11; certified J. Fritz, cashier, Carl F. Braun, assistant cashier; Wm. L. Walz, assistant cashier savings department.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank of New York City, of which Warner M. Van Norden is president, reports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907: Gross profits, \$250,926.35; expenses, \$210,830.36; net profits, \$40,090.05; deposit., \$5,235,587.44; dividends, \$27,500. Number of accounts, Dec. 31, 1907, 13,144; number of accounts gained 1907, 2,529; average daily reserve, 23 per cent.; reserve required by law, 15 per cent.; 20 per cent. increase in deposits, 1905 to 1907. Comparative statement: Resources, Dec. 31, 1906, \$4,816,221.32; Dec. 31, 1907, \$6,055,067.22. Liabilities, Dec. 31—Capital, 1906, \$200,000; 1907, \$300,000; surplus, 1906, \$200,000; 1907, \$400,000; undivided profits, 1906, \$39,943.25; 1907, \$55,640.06; deposits, 1906, \$4,321,333.57; 1907, \$5,235,537.89; accrued interest payable, 1906, \$32,538.30; 1907, \$45,383.67; reserved for taxes, 1906, \$2,406.19; 1907, \$7,505.

Following is the condensed quarterly report of the New York Produce Exchange Bank at the close of business on the 19th day of December, 1907: Resources, \$8,736,891.80. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,000,000; surplus (earned), \$500,000; undivided profits, \$145,305.16; deposits, \$7,079,196.64; reserved for taxes account stockholders, \$11,300. Forrest H. Parker, president; Adelbert H. Alden, vice-president; John R. Wood, cashier; Thomas B. Nichols, assistant cashier.

Statement of condition of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, Feb. 8, 1908:
Net amount due depositors, \$50,075,042.42. Resources to meet these liabilities—Quick assets: Cash in vaults, \$15,295,779.55; demand loans on collateral, \$12,630,316.77; due from banks on demand, \$1,890,495.19; stocks and bonds (market value), \$2,849,853.42; time loans, \$22,677,238.45; banking houses and lots, \$2,633,695.82; total resources, \$58,027,389.20. Capital and surplus, \$7,952,646.78. William A. Nash, president; Walter E. Frew, vice-president; Frederick T. Martin, cashier; W. E. Willianis, W. H. Ketchum, Thomas Nash, assistant cashiers.

Condition of the Greater New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1908:
Assets, \$1,821,764.11. Liabilities—Amount due 9,613 depositors, principal \$1,50,284.04;
interest credited for the six months ending with December 31, 1907, \$30,872.08, surplus,
\$40,607.99. Charles J. Obermayer, president; Alexander G. Calder, first vice-president;
Charles G. Balmanno, second vice-president; William Obermayer, secretary, Charles
Ruston, counsel.

The German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., reports its condition on Jan. 1, 1908, as follows: Resources, \$12,467,108.34. Liabilities—Due 31,606 depositors, \$11,990,304.33; surplus, \$12,467,108.34. Charles Naehler, president; John H. Schumann, first vice-president; Charles Froeb, second vice-president; George H. Fisher, secretary; Henry Stumpf, cashier.

Statement of the Long Island Loan & Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1908:
Resources, \$9,260,618.05. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$5277,631.41; dividend, \$30,000; due depositors, \$6,489,355.11; certified checks, \$53,429.90; reserved for taxes, \$13,900; interest accrued, \$26,301.63; amount procured for subscription to loans by associated trust companies, \$120,000. Edward Merritt, president; Clinton L. Rossiter, first vice-president; David G. Leggett, second vice-president; Frederick T. Aldridge, secretary; Willard P. Schenck, assistant secretary.

Counterfeit National Bank Notes

The following is a complete list of all counterfeits on the National Banks that have been presented at the United States Treasury Department, and embraces all that are in circulation. National Bank notes are divided into four classes, as follows: *First*, The old series, bearing the small star-pointed seal, and signed by F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. *Second*, The series of 1875, bearing the scalloped seal, and signed by John C. New, A. U. Wyman and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurers. *Third*, The series of 1882, bearing the large seal (chocolate color), and signed by Jas. Gilfillan, A. U. Wyman and C. N. Jordan as Treasurers. *Fourth*, The series of 1902, bearing the scalloped seal and signed by Ellis H. Roberts and Charles H. Treat as Treasurers. All of these series have been counterfeited. All notes known as the old series (having the star-pointed seal) were printed on plain bank-note paper. The series of 1875, 1882 and 1902 are printed on fibre paper. The series of 1875 have the charter number printed in large bold-faced figures on each end of note. The series of 1882 have the charter number printed in large figures on the note, and engraved in small figures surrounding the face of note; back of note, the charter number is printed in large figures in green panel centre of note. The series of 1902 have the charter number printed in large red figures on each end of note and engraved in small figures in border surrounding the face of note, also one of the following letters in red near the charter number on each end of note: N, E, M, W, S or P, which denotes in which group of States the bank that issued the note is situated. N denotes a New England State, E an Eastern, M a Middle, W a Western, S a Southern, and P a Pacific State.

All notes have the check letters A, B, C, D, printed on the face of note in upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite. A few banks have been furnished with notes bearing other letters of the alphabet, of which F, G, M, R and U have been counterfeited.

Photographic notes are not dangerous, as no invention has been perfected by which the various colors on a note can be produced. When a genuine note is photographed, the colors upon the counterfeit, originally, appear in black, the numbers and seals on the notes being in colors. It has been necessary, in order to imitate them perfectly, to color by hand in various ways. On the first counterfeits that appeared of this class the work was done in a careless manner, the tints produced being of a bad color, the black underneath showing through. On many of the recent counterfeits, the tints of the seals and numbers are excellent, but as a general rule photographic counterfeits are not dangerous. This class of counterfeits bear different numbers, and the numbers cannot be relied upon as a means of detection.

ONES

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine centre of note, vignette representing two females clasping right hands before an altar, to convey the idea of the Union re-established over the altar of our country by the return of peace and the aid of heaven. Left end, large ornamental figure "I" across, on which are words "United States," etc. Back of note, vignette Landing of Pilgrims.

National Bank Notes of all denominations have on back of notes, left end, coat of arms of the State; right end, that of the United States.

No genuine notes of this denomination have been issued since June, 1879.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEIT

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Mass.	Boston	National Eagle	A	Series of 1875....	993

John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Treasury No. 211944. Bank No. 3640. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks. Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet it was blurred in spots and off color.

TWOS

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette a female representing America, seated on a parapet, unfurling the American flag, with thirteen stars in firmament. Rest of note elongated figure **ON**. Back of note, vignette represents return of Sir Walter Raleigh to England from America, introducing smoking tobacco before assembly of Lords in 1585. Coat of arms of State.

No genuine notes of this denomination have been issued since June, 1879.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	Kinderhook	National Union	A	July 1, 1865.....	929

On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check letter.

Linderpark National Union—No such bank; all fraudulent.

N. Y. City Market National.....**A**....July 1, 1865..... 964

In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.

N. Y. City Marine National.....**A**....July 1, 1865.....1215

On genuine title reads—"Marine National Bank of the City of New York;" on counterfeit words "the City of" are omitted.

N. Y. City Ninth National.....**A**....July 1, 1865..... 387

On genuine the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of *the* City of New York." Counterfeit the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of City of New York," omitting "the."

N. Y. City St. Nicholas National....**A**....July 1, 1865..... 972

In the genuine, "New York" over the date of July 1, 1865, is engraved in italic, sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the "New York" is engraved in script.

Peekskill Westchester Co. Nat.....**A**....Aug. 15, 1865.....1422

This bank has two bills, check letters A and B; check letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left check letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.

TWO—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Penn.	Philadelphia	Sixth National	A	July 1, 1865.....	352

No bills from this plate found in circulation.

R. I.	Newport	National Bank of R. I.	A	Nov. 1, 1865.....	1532
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The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible, the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.

FIVES**DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE**

On genuine left end of note the vignette represents the discovery of the new land, Columbus being the principal figure of a group on the deck of the caravel; right end, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa. Back of note, Landing of Columbus in 1492. In June, 1882, a new design was adopted on the left end, being a beautiful portrait of the late President Garfield. Back of note, the charter number of bank printed in green panel, centre of note, surrounded by lattice-work. The series 1882 notes having brown border backs, while those prior to series 1882 had green border backs. The series of 1902 notes have the portrait of Benjamin Harrison on left side of face of note; the number panel with denomination counters at either end below portrait. On the back is a vignette, Landing of the Pilgrims, with legend and ornamental base, in centre of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Cal.	San Francisco	Nevada National	D	Series of 1882....	5105
				Photograph. Portrait of Garfield, seal, etc., cleverly colored by brush.	
				Paper has fibre between sheets. Treasury No. D2013D dark colored blue.	
Conn.	Jewett City	Jewett City National	B	Sept. 1, 1865.....	1478
				Very poor. Bank has gone out of existence.	
	Norwalk	Central National	A	Series of 1882....	2342
				Wood cut. Counterfeits have charter No. 404. Genuine have charter number 2342. Portrait of Garfield.	
	Suffield	First National	C	Series of 1882....	497
				Photograph, untinted. Bank No. 8675. Treasury No. V212148. Portrait of Garfield.	
Illinois	Aurora	First National	A	Nov. 2, 1863.....	38
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
	Canton	First National	A	May 21, 1864....	415
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
	Cecil	First National		—No such bank. All fraudulent.	
	Chicago	Central National	A	May 10, 1865....	2047
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
	Chicago	First National	A	May 10, 1865....	8
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
	Chicago	Fort Dearborn National	C	Series of 1882....	3698
				A photograph, poorly colored. Bank No. 6197. Treasury No. R316835. Front of note is grayish brown-black. Green panel in back containing Charter No. 3698 is blue-green. Portrait of Garfield.	
	Chicago	German National	A	Mar. 10, 1865....	1784
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	

FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Illinois	Chicago	Merchants' National.....A.....		May 10, 1865.....	642
		Same plate as Traders' National Bank, Chicago, below.			
	Chicago	Traders' National.....A.....		May 10, 1865.....	966
		On genuine, back of note, lower right corner, the perpendicular line, if extended, would strike the figure 5, border of note. On counterfeit this line would strike between the figures.			
	Chicago	Union National.....A.....		May 10, 1865.....	698
		None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."			
	Galena	First National —No such bank. All fraudulent.			
	Paxton	First National.....A.....		Oct. 20, 1871.....	1876
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	Peru	First National.....A.....		June 2, 1864.....	441
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Reg'r of Treas." and May 10, 1865.			
	Quincy	National Bank of Quincy .A			
		Photograph, poor. Bank No. 1633. Treasury No. H849260.			
	Virginia	Farmer's National.....A.....		May 10, 1865.....	1472
		Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.			
Ky.	Lexington	National Exchange.....D.....	Series of	1875....	2393
		Poor counterfeit. Colors applied with a brush, very poorly.			
	Lexington	Fayette National.....D.....	Series of	1882....	1720
		Photographie. Portrait of Garfield. Treas. No. V305910. Bank No. 2032.			
	Lebanon	Marion National.....D.....	Series of	1882....	2150
		Photographic, poorly colored. Bank No. 1578. Threads between sheets of paper. Portrait of Garfield.			
La.	New Orleans	Union National.....C.....	Series of	1882....	1796
		Good photo., but color put on with a brush. Bank No. 5470. Panel on back blotchy green. Portrait of Garfield.			
Mass.	Boston	Boylston National.....C.....	Series of	1875....	545
		Photograph. Poor counterfeit, easily detected.			
	Boston	Globe National.....C.....	Series of	1875....	936
		Photograph. Green tinting on back poor and entirely omitted in space at top where the words "National Currency" occur.			
	Boston	Pacific National.....B.....	Series of	1875....	2373
		Photograph. Bank out of existence.			
	Boston	Fourth National.....A.....	Series of	1882....	2277
		Photograph. Numbers colored with brush. Fibre imitated with ink. Portrait of Garfield.			
	Dedham	Dedham National.....B.....	Series of	1875....	669
		Photograph. Green tinting on back poorly done and omitted in space at top where the words "National Currenney" occur.			
	Fall River	Pocasset National.....C.....	Series of	1875....	679
		Photograph. Treasury No. B974157. Bank No. 762.			
	Harwich	Cape Cod National.....A.....	Series of	1882....	712
		Photo. colored. Red lines for silk fibre. Treasury No. A79982A. Panel on back containing charter number should be green. Portrait of Garfield.			
	Leicester	Leicester National.....C.....	Series of	1875....	918
		Photograph. Poor counterfeit. Treasury No. D700578.			
	Lynn	First National.....A.....	Series of	1882....	638
		Photo. colored. Paper has fibre between sheets. Treasury No. B850144. Portrait of Garfield.			
	New Bedford	First National.....B.....	Series of	1875....	261
		Photograph. The green in border, on the back of this note, is not put on with a brush, but is printed. Treasury No. B796654. Bank No. 261.			

FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Mass.	New Bedford Merchants' National		C	Feb. 14, 1865.....	799
				Good counterfeit. In the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears above the line of the other characters. On back of genuine, right thigh of Columbus perfectly formed; on counterfeit, has a clubbed or swollen appearance.	
	Northampton First National		C	May 2, 1864.....	383
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
	Southbridge Southbridge National		B	Series of 1875....	934
				Photograph, poor. Treasury No. 532804. Bank No. 409.	
	Waltham Waltham National		B	Series of 1882....	688
				A photograph. Seal and treasury numbers of a blue tint. Panel on back of note should be green. Bank No. 6149. Portrait of Garfield.	
	Westfield Hampden National		C & D	Aug. 1, 1865.....	1367
				Fair counterfeit. Connection of upward standard with rail in bulwark of ship plain in genuine; not seen in counterfeit.	
Mich.	Bay City First National		B	Series of 1882....	2853
				Photograph. Color of Treasury numbers and seal very poor. Bank No. 22. Treasury No. K552023.	
	Flint First National		C	Series of 1882....	3361
				Photographic note. Bank No. 11464. Large scalloped seal. Parallel silk threads. Portrait of Garfield.	
	Grand Rapids Old National Bank		F	Series of 1882....	2890
				Fair counterfeit. Ink on back more purple than brown. Treasury No. X891812. Bank No. 10819. Portrait of Garfield.	
	Jackson Peoples' National		D	Oct. 2, 1865.....	1533
				Poor lithograph. The defects are numerous.	
	Niles Citizens' National		B	Series of 1882....	1886
				Poor photograph. Portrait of Garfield. Chocolate scalloped seal has a washed appearance. Distributed silk fibre imitated with pen and ink. Good quality of paper.	
Mo.	Joplin First National		C	Series of 1882....	3841
				Photograph. Bank No. 3834. Fibre imitated with pen and ink. Portrait of Garfield.	
N. H.	Derry Derry National		C	Series of 1882....	499
				Good photograph. Note all a purple color, with other colors added for the numbers. Seal reddish brown, instead of chocolate color. Paper thick, and has one long silk thread in it, but not the distributed fibre, which is also found in the genuine. Portrait of Garfield.	
N. J.	Morristown National Iron		A	Series of 1882....	1113
				Deceptive counterfeit. Portrait of Garfield flat. "Cash" for "Cash'r." "Treusurg" in "Register of the Treasury." On lower back in penalty clause are words "Engraving," "itas" for "this," "aper" for "paper," etc.	
N. Y.	Amsterdam Manufacturers' Nat.		B	Apr. 15, 1875.....	2239
				General appearance deceptive. Engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "MANUFACTURERS" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "MANUFACTURERS," and but two lines of the same in second A.	
	Castleton National Bk. of Castleton	D		Mar. 10, 1865.....	842
				Good counterfeit, but none found in general circulation. Color of Treasury numbers and seal poor.	
	New York American Exch. Nat.		F	Series of 1882....	1394
				Photograph. Portrait of Garfield. Bank No. 101798. Treasury No. V123081.	
	New York American Exch. Nat.		B	Series of 1902....	1394
				Portrait of Harrison. Treasury No. D69753. Bank No. 24739. Are printed in black instead of blue. Photo-mechanical process on a poor paper; ink marks to imitate fibre. Back of note too light a color.	

FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	New York	Citizens' International			
		Portrait of Garfield. No such bank. Not the right seal; it seems to be one of some secret order. From wood-cut plates. Charter No on face 196; on back 127.			
	New York	Nat. Bk. of Commerce	G	Series of 1882....	733
		Photograph. Garfield portrait. Bank No. 78763. Treasury No. 609731.			
	New York	National City Bank	U	Series of 1882....	1461
		Photo., partly and poorly colored. Bank No. 29089. Treasury No. E514412E. Portrait of Garfield.			
	Pawling	National Bk. of Pawling	A	July 20, 1865....	1269
		On genuine, check letter A in upper left hand corner is nearly in centre of space between yard-arm and border of note; in counterfeit, it touches or nearly touches yard-arm.			
	Rome	Fort Stanwix National	B	Sept. 1, 1865....	1410
		Poor counterfeit. Vignette scratchy. Shading of large letters on face poor.			
	Troy	National State Bank	A	May 10, 1865....	991
		None genuine signed "Jno. C. New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal. On counterfeit, word "Treasury" under Register's name is printed "Treasury."			
	Troy	National State Bank	A	Series of 1882....	991
		Poor photograph. Portrait of Garfield. Glazed paper. Seal, etc., not colored. Bank No. 7244. Treasury No. B483714.			
Ohio	Cincinnati	Fifth National	A	Series of 1882....	2798
		Photograph. Colors of numbers and seal fair, but put on with a brush. Back poor. Bank No. 2269. Treasury No. B421057. Garfield portrait.			
	Springfield	Lagonda National	B	Series of 1875....	2098
		Photograph—with Bank No. 2334, seal, etc., all colored with a brush. Back printed upside down. No attempt to imitate fibre paper.			
Penn.	Hanover	First National	D	Feb. 20, 1864....	187
		Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York," lower centre border face of note, genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864."			
	Tamaqua	First National	B	July 1, 1865....	1219
		No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelled "ownig;" on lower right back "thousand" is spelled "thousaud."			
R. I.	Providence	Commercial National	A	Series of 1882....	1319
		Photograph, with colors of numbers and seal put on with a brush and poorly done. Portrait of Garfield. Bank No. 20650. Treasury No. N957513.			
	Providence	Blackstone Canal Nat.	B	Series of 1882....	1131
		Charter No. 1131 is wrong; should be 1328. Signature R. C. Taft, Prest., and J. W. Vernon, Cashier, also wrong—they all belong to Merchants' National Bank of Providence. Portrait of Garfield good.			
Texas	Hillsboro	Hill County National	D	Series of 1882....	3046
		Photographic. Bank No. 2135. Whole note photographic color; no other colors. Portrait of Garfield.			
Vt.	Montpelier	Montpelier National	A	Series of 1875....	857
		Photograph. Treasury No. B137701. Bank No. 1166.			

FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Vt.	St. Johnsbury First National	.....C	.....	Series of 1875....	489
	Poor counterfeit. Color work surface printed.				

Wis. **Milwaukee First National**.....B.....Series of 1882....2715
Poor photograph. Vignette, Garfield. Poor counterfeit, and color very bad. Bank No. 269. Treasury No. A347146. Scalloped seal almost gray.

TENS

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE.

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Franklin, with kite in hand, experimenting with electricity, with assistant seated on rock near him. Leyden jar in foreground and 1752 in lower left corner. Left end vignette represents female on eagle soaring above clouds snatching the lightning, to represent genius of America seizing and utilizing lightning of heaven. On counterfeit the post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain; the genuine at one-fourth inch from the ground shows a knot hole or nick. Back of note, vignette represents De Soto discovering Mississippi in 1541. All notes of this denomination prior to series of 1882 had green border backs, and those of series 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, centre of note, in place of De Soto vignette. The series of 1902 has portrait of William McKinley on left side face of note. The number panel is below portrait, large denomination counter in upper right corner and smaller denomination counters in upper and lower left corners. On the back is vignette, Female figure, Navy and Merchant Marine. Legend with small denomination counter in center, base of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Ariz.	Phoenix	Phoenix National.....C	.....	Series of 1882....	4729
	Poor. Photo colored with a brush. Bank No. 1973. Treasury No. R401967.				
Cal.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles National.....A	.....	Series of 1882....	2938
	Poor. Photo colored with a brush. Treasury No. N49244. Bank No. 6598. Brown color of photography shows through the red numbers.				
S. Francisco	Wells Fargo Nevada Nat.	G.....	.....	Series of 1882....	5105
	Poor photographic production, printed on heavy bond paper, with no silk fiber. Bank No. 6945, Treasury No. 79345. The Treasury numbers have been traced over with red ink. The back of the note is better than the face, being a fair imitation of the genuine, except the coloring around the charter number, which is a muddy green.				
Colo.	Denver	Denver National.....E	.....	Series of 1882....	3269
	A crude photograph. Bank No. 13503. Treasury No. Y584649.				
Illinois	Rockford	Third National.....B	.....	Series of 1902....	479
	Photographic, back badly faded. Portrait of McKinley. Treasury and bank numbers printed in red instead of blue as in genuine. Back brown instead of green.				
Ind.	Lafayette	Lafayette National.....A	Dec. 22, 1874....	2213	
	All numbered Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167. Charter No. 346,				
Muncie	Muncie National.....A	.....	Feb. 14, 1865....	793	
	All numbered Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167. Charter No. 346, but true number is 793. Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167.				
Richmond	Richmond National.....A	.....	Mar. 15, 1873....	2090	{ 1102 }
	Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167.				
Vevay	First National.....A	.....	Old Series.....	346	
	Refuse all of Treasury No. 810516, Bank No. 1048, and Treasury No. 165167, Bank No. 1496.				

TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
La.	New Orleans	Germania National.....C		Series of 1882....1591	
		Vignettes coarse and scratchy. The first lot of counterfeit bills had no scroll lines on right end of face of bill just above the eagle's wing; but later the plate was changed, and thus the later bills now have these lines. Paper fair, but no silk threads therein and only in some cases imitated by ink lines. Back of note well executed. In panel in centre, in Charter No. 1591, light brown shading on right and bottom of figure 9 is omitted. Bank and Treasury numbers poor color, and slightly larger than genuine.			
	New Orleans	Hibernia National.....B		Series of 1882....2086	
		Photograph. W. S. Rosecrans, Register; E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer. Number, seal, and panel on back poorly colored. No threads in paper. Treasury No. 343248. Bank No. 524.			
Mass.	Athol	Millers River National...B		Series of 1882.... 708	
		Photograph poorly colored. Treasury No. U9053. Two pieces of paper with silk fibre between. Panel on back of genuine containing Charter No. 708 is green; in counterfeit it is not.			
	Boston	Eliot National.....C		Series of 1882.... 536	
		Photo., poorly colored. Ink lines for threads. Treasury No. W43030. Bank No. 4235.			
	New Bedford	Mechanics National.....B		Series of 1882.... 743	
		Photograph. Bank No. 11793. Charter, Bank and Treasury are brown instead of carmine. Panel back of note containing Charter No. 743 should be green. Fibre imitated by ink lines.			
	Roxbury	Peoples National.....A		Series of 1882.... 595	
		Poor photograph. Seal, etc., tinted. Bank No. 8201. Fibre imitated by ink lines.			
Mich.	Detroit	First National.....C		Series of 1882....2707	
		Photographic note. Bank No. 5612. Colors of numbers, etc., put on with brush. Parallel silk threads.			
	Detroit	Union National.....B		Series of 1882....3487	
		Photographic note. Colors put on with brush. Treasury No. 162032.			
Miss.	Jackson	First National	C	Series of 1882....3332	
		Photographic print. Seal, etc., touched up with color. Bank No. 1292. Seal yellowish brown instead of chocolate. Two pieces of paper with silk fibre between them.			
N. Y.	Albany	Albany City National....A		July 20, 1865....1291	
		Fair counterfeit. Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.			
	Auburn	Auburn City National ....A		July 20, 1865....1285	
		In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds. In genuine it is wholly visible. Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.			
	Buffalo	Farmers' & Mfrs' Nat....A		Old series.....1370	
		No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie (N. Y.).			
	Ithaca	Tompkins Co. National ..B		Series of 1882....1561	
		Photo. Seal, etc., color touched up. Bank No. 3894. Fibre between sheets.			
	Kingston	National Ulster Co.....B		Series of 1882....1050	
		Photo. very poor. Colors of numbers, etc., poorly applied. Black and olive colored fibre between two pieces of paper.			
	Lockport	First National.....A		Feb. 20, 1865.....211	
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	Newburg	Highland National.....A		July 1, 1865.....1106	
		Fair counterfeit. Numbering, seal and lathe-work imperfect.			

TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	New York	American National	A	July 1, 1865	50
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
	New York	Croton National	A	Old series	1556
		Bank failed. Few genuine notes in circulation.			
	New York	First National	A	July 1, 1865	29
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	New York	First National	M	Series of 1902	29
		Lithograph. Three sheets of paper with a few silk threads between them. Portrait of McKinley very poorly executed. Counterfeit nearly a quarter of an inch shorter than genuine. Charter number and seal light pink instead of carmine.			
	New York	Marine National	A	July 1, 1865	1215
		The words "the City of" in title "Marine National Bank of the City of New York" are omitted.			
	New York	Market National	A	July 1, 1865	964
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	New York	Mechanics' National	A	July 1, 1865	1250
		Title of genuine note reads, "Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York;" in counterfeit the words "the City of" are omitted.			
	New York	Merchants' National	A	Old series	1370
		Signatures printed; the genuine are written. Numbering poor.			
	New York	Nat. Bank of Commerce	A	July 1, 1865	733
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	New York	Nat. Bank of Commerce	R	Series of 1882	733
		Poorly executed photograph. Bank No. 29,968. Treasury No. E530806.			
	New York	Nat. Bk. of the State of N.Y.	A	July 1, 1865	1476
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	New York	Union National	A	July 1, 1865	1278
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	Poughkeepsie	City National	A	July 5, 1864	1305
		Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.			
	Poughkeepsie	Farmers' & Mrs.' Nat.	A	Aug. 1, 1865	1312
		On counterfeit in the word "POUGHKEEPSIE" the "P" and "O" join; on genuine they do not.			
	Poughkeepsie	First National	A	July 5, 1864	465
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	Red Hook	First National	A	Feb. 20, 1865	752
		Refuse all dated February 26, 1865.			
	Rochester	Flour City National	A	July 1, 1865	1362
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
	Rome	Central National	A	May 12, 1865	1376
		Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.			
	Syracuse	Syracuse National	A	Aug. 1, 1865	1341
		A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was re-touched and the plate improved to produce these bills. On the first lot the numbering seal and the back of note were poorly executed.			
	Troy	Mutual National	A	May 10, 1865	992
		On counterfeit, eagle's wing touches "65" in date. On genuine it does not.			
	Waterford	Saratoga County N. B.	A	July 1, 1865	1229
		Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1048. Treasury No. 810,516.			

TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	Watkins	Watkins National A		Aug. 1, 1855.....	
		Refuse all dated August 1, 1855. Bank out of existence.			
Ohio	Cincinnati	Third National C		Series of 1882....	2730
		Paper greasy and stiff and no distributed fibre or parallel threads; vignette coarse and scratchy. Lathe-work counters poor. In words, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" the "N" in printed is inverted. Back of note well executed.			
Penn.	Philadelphia	First National B		Feb. 20, 1854.....	1
		Refuse all dated February 20th, 1854. .			
		Philadelphia Third National B		Feb. 20, 1854.....	234
		On counterfeit upper right hand end and in border the word "Currency" is printed "Curreny."			
Texas	Fort Worth	Nat. Bank of Fort Worth .. C		Series of 1882....	3131
		A poor photograph. Large scalloped seal gray-blue-black instead of chocolate. Face of note same color.			
		Weatherford Merchants & Farm's Nat. A		Series of 1882....	3975
		Photographic print, touched up with colors. Bank No. 5005. Two pieces of paper with red and blue silk between.			
Vt.	Vergennes	Nat. Bank of Vergennes .. B		Series of 1882....	1364
		Treasury number E895526C, and bank number 2181. Colors for red seal, etc., put on with a brush, and colors poor. No silk threads.			

TWENTIES

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Battle of Lexington. Right end, vignette represents Genius of Liberty unfurling American flag, exciting the loyalty of the ycomany of the nation. Back of note, vignette represents Baptism of Pocahontas All notes prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; these of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, centre of note, in place of Pocahontas vignette. The series of 1902, face of note, has portrait of Hugh McCulloch, left side, with number panel below portrait. Large denomination counters in upper right and lower left corners, small denomination counter in upper left and small lathe counter in lower right corners. Back of note has vignette, Liberty and Capital, with eagle and shield to left of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Ala.	Talladega	Isbell National A		Series of 1882....	4838
		Photographic print, touched up with colors. Bank No. 7917.			
Conn.	Portland	First National A		May 10, 1855....	1013
		On counterfeit in vignette left end of note is printed "1715" for "1775." On shield with the cage, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine seventeen perfect stars appear.			
Illinois	Metropolis	National State A		Series of 1882....	5234
		Photograph poor. Bank No. 1193. Treasury No. 896,558.			

TWENTIES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Ind.	Indianapolis	First National	A	Nov. 2, 1863	.....55
				On counterfeit lower left corner the butt of gun touches border; in genuine it does not.	
Ind. T.	Marietta	Marietta National	A	Series of 1882	....1739
				Poor photograph. Treasury No. H638019. Bank No. 1777. Paper in two sheets pasted together, with red and blue silk between sheets.	
Ky.	Mayfield	First National	A	Series of 1882	....5958
				Very poor photographic production. Green coloring poorly applied. A few silk threads between the two pieces of paper.	
Mass.	Boston	Fourth National	A	Series of 1882	....2277
				Photo. very poorly colored. Paper has threads between sheets. Bank No. 42431.	
N. Y.	Mohawk	National Mohawk Valley	A	Series of 1882	....1130
				Photograph, but few in circulation and glass plate captured.	
	New York	First National	B	July 19, 1855	.....29
				Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.	
	New York	Fourth National	A	March 1, 1854	....290
				The heads of figures in baptismal scene on back and in battle scene on face are almost wholly devoid of expression, and the eyes appear like black spots.	
	New York	Market National	B	Jan. 19, 1865	....964
				None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
	New York	Merchant's National	B	July 19, 1855	....1370
				None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
	New York	Nat. Bank of Commerce	B	Jan. 19, 1855	....733
				None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
	New York	Nat. Shoe & Leather	B	July 19, 1855	....917
				None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
	New York	Tradesmen's National	B	July 19, 1855	....905
				None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
	Utica	City National	—No such bank.		
				The genuine notes have Utica City Nat'l Bank, Utica.	
	Utica	Oneida National	B	Aug. 19, 1855	....1392
				None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
Penn.	Philadelphia	Fourth National	A	Mar. 7, 1854	....286
				Engraving of title line defective; "A" in "PHILADELPHIA" not crossed. The letter "W" in the word "TWENTY," lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible. Vignette Battle of Lexington on lower left on counterfeit is printed 1715; on genuine it is 1775.	
Tex.	Bowie	First National	A	Series of 1882	....4265
				A photograph. Treasury No. 568906. No silk threads.	
	Hereford	First National Bank	A	Series of 1882	....5604
				A poor photograph; paper poor, no silk threads. Charter number on face of note is 5607 and in panel on back is No. 5604, which is the correct number.	
Vt.	Barre	National Bank, Barre	A	Old series	.....2109
				Pen and brush work, poorly done. Bank No. 1980. Treasury No. D56255.	

FIFTIES

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Gen. Washington crossing the Delaware; above is large '50,' crowned by "FIFTY." Right end, vignette represents soldier of the Revolution of 1776 on picket duty; he sees in a vision future glory of his country, typified by Union of Liberty and Justice with Victory, represented by three females in mid-air, with "Victory" crowning whole. Back of note, vignette represents Embarkation of Pilgrims. All notes of this denomination prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, surrounded with lattice-work, in place of vignette Embarkation of Pilgrims. The series of 1902 has portrait of John Sherman on left side, face of the note, number panel below portrait. Large denomination counter in upper right and lower left corners; small denomination counter in lower right corner. On the back there is a vignette, Male figure, with denomination counter, lower left corner, and vignette, Female figure, Engine and Factory scene, right of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. J.	Bridgeton	Bridgeton National.....A.....		Series of 1882....2999	
		Poor photographic note. Seal, numbers and back colored with a brush. Bank No. 142. Treasury No. A671,514.			
N. Y.	Buffalo	Third National.....A.....		March 10, 1855....830	
		On genuine, above and below words "with the" in line "Deposited with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" is a flourish; on counterfeit this is omitted. On counterfeit vignette of Victory, upper right end, hand is without thumb or fingers, which can be distinctly seen on genuine. On genuine, left end back, bandage covers eyes of figure of Justice in coat of arms; on counterfeit does not. All counterfeits of \$50 National Bank bills on Banks in New York State were printed from these plates with title names changed, and this description will apply to all of them.			
New York		Central National.....A.....		April 15, 1854....376	
		None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
New York		Mechanics' National.....A.....		April 20, 1855....1250	
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
New York		Metropolitan Nat.....A & C		Jan. 10, 1865....1121	
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
New York		Nat. Bk. of Commerce A & C		Jan. 10, 1865....733	
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
New York		National Broadway. A & C		Jan. 10, 1865.....687	
		The genuine fifty-dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
New York		Tradesmen's Nat.....A & D		April 20, 1855....905	
		The genuine fifty-dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
New York		Union National.....A		April 15, 1854....1278	
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			

ONE HUNDREDS

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine note, left end vignette represents Commodore Perry leaving his flagship "Lawrence;" above is large ornamental "C" and "100." Right end vignette represents angel with coronet, on which is "Liberty," her hands extended towards fasces planted on rock, entwined by wreaths and belts, latter bearing "The" and "Union," at right, "maintain it" in burst of sunlight; whole designed to represent Genius of America invoking aid of heaven to maintain and preserve the Union; above vignette is "100" and "C." Back, vignette represents Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1776. All notes prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, instead of vignette Declaration of American Independence. The series of 1902, on left side of face of note, has portrait of John J. Knox, with number panel below portrait. Large denomination counter in upper right and lower left corners; small denomination counter in lower right corner. On the back of the note is vignette, Two male figures, eagle, shield and flags in centre of note, with legend and vista of Capitol and Monument at base.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Mass.	Boston	First National	A	Feb. 2, 1864.....	200

On genuine vignette, left end, water drops from both sides of bow oar; on counterfeit from only one side. Crossing of letter "T" omitted in "MAINTAIN" on right end of counterfeit. This defect is often mended by reprint, pen or pencil, but not so as to deceive close observers. On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a medium-sized head and face with a partly opened mouth; on counterfeits the same man has a large broad head and face, a closed mouth, and broad full forehead. On the back of the genuine bills the lettering of the several panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeits the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line, after the word "IT" a comma is omitted, and after the word "PRINTED" on the fourth line in same panel.

Boston	National Revere	A	July 20, 1865.....	1295
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The genuine note has space of 1-16th of an inch between edge of wing of figure of Liberty and shading of letter "C" in upper right corner; on counterfeit about half the distance. On genuine, in vignette, left end, water drops from both sides of bow oar; on counterfeit but from one side. On genuine distance between wing of figure of Liberty and foot of check-letter A is over 3-16ths of an inch; on counterfeit hardly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. On genuine a line drawn sharply under words, "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington," if extended strikes the lower lip of figure of Liberty; on counterfeit it strikes the chin. Face of sailor in counterfeit, bow of boat, resembles a skeleton or death's head. On the back of the genuine bills, in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words "OTHER DEBTS" are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the "R" in "OTHER" joins the "D" in "DEBTS," and the "D" is raised above the letters preceding.

New Bedford	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL	A	Feb. 14, 1865.....	799
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The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

Pittsfield	Pittsfield National	A	July 20, 1865.....	1260
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The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

M. D.	Baltimore	NATIONAL EXCHANGE	A	July 1, 1865.....	1109
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The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

ONE HUNDREDS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	New York	Central National	A.....	April 15, 1864.....	376
		The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.			
Ohio	Cincinnati	Ohio National	A.....	Dec. 22, 1864.....	630
		The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.			
Penn.	Pittsburgh	P. Nat. Bk. of Commerce .A	Series of 1875....	668	
		The description of National Revere Bank of Boston applies to this note.			
		This is the most dangerous of the \$100 National Bank Notes, as it is			
		the only one printed on fibre paper and bearing the scalloped seal.			
	Wilkesbarre	Second National	A.....	Nov. 2, 1863.....	104
		The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.			

Instructive Guides

U. S. Notes of date 1862 and 1863 have no jute or fibre in the paper.

Series of 1869, 1874, 1875 or 1878 are printed on a distinctive fibre paper known as the Wilcox patent.

Series of 1880 are printed on paper having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the note, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered all through the paper, and known as the Crane patent. Then the scattered threads were discontinued, leaving only the parallel threads or one of them. Then, later on, was adopted the new kind of paper, having only the scattered threads localized in two bars, one across each end of bill.

The counterfeits of U. S. Notes, of dates 1862 and 1863, also some of Series 1875, bear the small red seal, pointed (old seal).

Counterfeit 50's and 500's of Series 1869, and some counterfeits of Series 1880 bear the large red seal, lathe-work points.

Some 20's and 10's (1880) bear large red seal, plain border.

Few large chocolate seals, lathe-work points, are counterfeited on any bills.

Very few National Bank Bills bearing red pointed seal have any fibre in paper.

Series of 1875 (all of which have the red scalloped seal) are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the silk line paper, the same as used for the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.

Series of 1882, bearing the brown scalloped seal, such are also printed on the same silk line paper as the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.

The check-letters, A, B, C or D, referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in black ink on the face of U. S. Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Bills of the Dominion of Canada. Some U. S. National Banks have been supplied with other letters.

THE NUMBER SYSTEM.

All Government Notes—but not National Bank Bills—are printed of one denomination four on a sheet, and lettered respectively A, B, C or D. Each note also bears a Treasury number, and divide this number or only the last two figures of it by four, and if the remainder is one then the check letter should be A; if two remainder then B; if three remainder then C; and if no remainder then D. If the result shows otherwise then the numbering is wrong, and hence the bill is a counterfeit. Wrong numbering will detect a very large number of the counterfeits in circulation, but some counterfeits, however, are correct.

UNITED STATES NOTES AND CERTIFICATES.

The old issue of United States notes was divided into four series, all of which were signed by L. E. Chittenden as Register and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. The series of 1869 were signed by John Allison as Register, and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. Of the series of 1875, numerous counterfeits have appeared, from the 1's to the 50's. Notes of this issue are signed by John Allison, Register, and John C. New, A. U. Wyman and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurers. Of the series of 1878, but two denominations have been counterfeited, the 10's and 20's, and of the series of 1880, the 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's, 50's and 100's.

On both the United States notes and gold and silver certificates there are usually small engraved figures under the check-letter. They represent the number of the plate from which the note is printed, and are used as a means of identification of the printers through whose hands the note passed. As many as 60 plates may be used at one time in printing notes of one denomination, and each plate has its own number. The small figures have been printed on all notes since 1862.

No gold certificates have been issued below the denomination of \$10. All certificates are issued and numbered the same as Treasury notes, and are check-lettered in their order on each sheet.

Only two denominations of gold certificates have been counterfeited, the 20's and 100's.

Six denominations of silver certificates have been counterfeited, the 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's, and 100's, and the counterfeits are described on pages 37 to 47.

All U. S. Treasury notes issued prior to 1869 were printed on plain bank note paper. All issued since, commencing with the series of 1869, are printed on fibre paper. Many of the old issues were counterfeited, as the paper used had no special distinctive feature, engraving being mainly relied on by the Government to prevent imitation. As numerous counterfeits appeared on the old issues, the Government was obliged to adopt, in 1869, a special paper, the distinctive feature of which was a narrow localized tint of short blue fibre running the entire length of the sheet in such a manner as not to lessen its strength or interfere with the printing. When examined under the microscope, these fibres have the appearance of coarse black hairs, of different lengths and shapes, scattered promiscuously, regardless of regularity, over the entire surface. This paper is known as the Wilcox patent. In 1878 another feature of fibre paper was adopted, somewhat similar, with two silk threads running lengthwise throughout the note. This is known as the Crane patent.

Counterfeit United States Notes

ONES

Act of July 11, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C D

Dated Aug. 1, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Portrait of Chase badly engraved. Numbers poor and color bad. Small "ones" in border, on counterfeit, blurred and poorly engraved. Lathe-work bad.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

D

Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; looks like a woodcut. Portrait of Washington and numbers poor. Many words misspelled in panel on back.

TWOS

Act of July 11, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C D

Dated Aug. 1, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Engraving coarse; head of Hamilton poor. Imprint of Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work bad.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

D

Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

An exceedingly poor counterfeit; has a blurred and faded appearance. Portrait of Jefferson.

Act of March 3, 1863.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

D

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor. Many errors in spelling in border and elsewhere. Jefferson's name, under portrait (which has but one eye), spelled "Jeffrson."

FIVES

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Series 90. Convertible note. The best of the counterfeits of the five-dollar Treasury Notes of 1862 and 1863. Engraving coarse, but the vignette head of Hamilton presents a fair expression. The lathe-work around the large figure 5, in right upper corner of note, is defective. Lathe-work on back of note also faulty. Plates captured.

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

Series 114. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. One of convertible series. All genuine notes of this issue dated March 10, 1862; counterfeits dated March 10, 1863. Head of Hamilton.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A D

Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New series, and new series 70. Inferior counterfeits. The engraving on the face of the notes is very coarse; vignette statue of Liberty, left end of notes, looks like a cheap wood engraving. Vignette head of Hamilton, right end of notes, coarse, of very poor appearance, and not a likeness. Signature of L. E. Chittenden, Register, engraved in coarse lines, not a fac-simile of genuine. Numbering very poor. Imprint of American Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counterfeit and on the back of notes very defective.

Act of March 2, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A D

Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New series 77. A passable counterfeit. The engraving on the face of the note is coarse, the lathe-work around the figure 5, on the counter, right upper corner of bill, is

FIVES—Continued

very defective. The vignette of Hamilton, right lower corner, though poorly engraved, presents a fair expression, and is to a certain degree a likeness. Vignette Statue of Liberty, left end of bill, "scratchy" and unfinished in detail, and lacking the cross lines in shading. About the feet of the statue a few rough lines alone appear, instead of the sharply defined folds of drapery shown on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note faulty, the lines not traceable in the green tint.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A D

Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New serious 77, and new series. Good counterfeits of these series. Engraving quite well done; general appearance comparatively good; very likely to deceive unless carefully examined. The lettering of these counterfeits is well engraved and the shading regular, yet heavier than on genuine. The lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, appears good at first sight, yet when inspected is found to lack the very fine continuous lines of the genuine. The vignette of Hamilton is almost as finely engraved as the genuine, and presents a very fair likeness. The vignette Statue of Liberty, left end of note, is not so carefully finished; the general features of the statue and its drapery are discernible, but details are imperfect or wanting. On the left hand of the figure (the side toward the body of the note) the drapery below the knee does not show the ornamental ball-tassels as prominent as on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note defective.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

A

Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photograph. Portrait of Jackson. Printed on plain paper coarse and heavy. Seal and cycloid work very pale. Lathe-work on back, and in two counters on face, so blurred hardly a line can be seen.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

A D

Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, dark and blurred, not calculated to deceive. Portrait of Jackson. Another photographic counterfeit of this series (check letter A) has such a good appearance as to deceive experienced handlers. Under magnifying glass engraving looks more like a wood-cut than steel. No fibre paper used. Numbering is good, seal poorly executed, looks smeared or washed. They bear different numbers.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

C

Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

An excellent counterfeit, and liable to deceive. On genuine, upper left corner, series of 1875 in enclosed by flourishes. On counterfeit flourishes are omitted. Portrait of Jackson and vignette in centre coarse. Shading of words "United States" in title scratchy. Lines uneven. All genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper; counterfeit is on plain, but an attempt at imitation is made by printing fine lines in left panel on back.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

D

Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit for photographic process. Portrait of Jackson. Numbered B8058120. Some notes are a trifle shorter than genuine. Fibre in genuine is imitated by pasting two thin sheets of paper together, with fibre between them. Only color on face is Treasury number, which is badly tinted, being traced with a pen.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

D

Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Same photographic process as above described, and numbered same. Portrait of Jackson. Treasury numbers and seal bad color, originally black, but tinted, and black shows through pink. Figures 1875 on genuine, upper right corner, are omitted.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit. Portrait of Jackson poor, and he appears cross-eyed. Curved line between "Series of" and "1880," as well as the floral design at the end of the imprint of the Bureau Engraving and Printing, are both omitted.

Act of March 3, 1863.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

B

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Has a coarse, scratchy appearance. Many errors occur in spelling in fine lettering in border and elsewhere. "Treasury," under name of B. K. Bruce, spelled "Trastay." Portrait of Jackson.

Other counterfeits of this check letter and series have signatures of other Registers and Treasurers.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B

Series 1880.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

A very poor wood-cut production. Portrait of Jackson. Words "Bureau of Engrav-

FIVES—Continued

ing and Printing, Washington, D. C., are reversed, beginning at the lower right hand, instead of the upper left hand end. All the lathe-work is very poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Poor. Large spiked chocolate seal. Imprint of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, upper left face, over "Series of 1880," missing. Shield in lower right hand corner of genuine not in counterfeit, and word "Five," which crosses "V" in said corner omitted. Also words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States." Portrait of Jackson.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A poor counterfeit, produced by photography. Portrait of Jackson; bears small scalloped seal. Paper of poor quality, lacks silk thread. No. A30301778.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Photo-wood engraving; at first sight looks better than such notes usually do, but will not stand investigation. Lathe-work on both face and back very poorly imitated. Figures in Treasury number heavier and a darker blue than in genuine. Vignette in centre and portrait of Jackson, lower left corner face, fairly well engraved. Small scalloped earmine red seal. Printed on two pieces of paper with distributed silk fibre between.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Poor counterfeit. Large spiked red seal. Portrait of Andrew Jackson on left end poorly executed, also frontier vignette in centre. Treasury numbers defective and off color. Paper fair, but lacks silk fibre running lengthwise of all notes of this series.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Poor photography. Small scalloped seal, which with Treasury numbers poorly colored with brush. No. A38629060. Portrait of Jackson.

TENS

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A fair counterfeit, calculated to deceive. Portrait of Lincoln lacks that fine, clear, lifelike expression. Eagle serately. Green ink trifle darker than in genuine. Lathe-work defective, shading of letters coarse. In green medallion counters, right and left of eagle, four green dots can be seen on genuine, left of figure 1 in 10; on counterfeit only three dots.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

Good; closely resembles genuine. Treasury numbers imperfect, ink a brick red color, figures very uneven and imperfect. Portrait of Lincoln poor, unlike genuine. On genuine line on upper side, under Treasury number, if extended, would strike below letter "N" in words "New Series," while on counterfeit it would strike higher up, near centre of "N."

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

Excellent. Portrait of Lincoln slightly defective. Red figure trifle smaller than on genuine. Red ink somewhat blurred. Fine line under Treasury number, on genuine, if extended, would strike directly under the words "New Series." On counterfeit would strike near centre of the "N." Cheek-letter D of this counterfeit is of "Act of March 3, 1863," dated "March 10, 1863," otherwise plate is same.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

Dangerous. Portrait of Lincoln. Has had extensive circulation. On top of genuine there are 15 small X's on each side of imprint of American Bank Note Co. On counterfeit 15 on left and 16 on right. In a second issue have 14 X's on right and 16 on left. This error will detect this counterfeit of Series 52.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

Dangerous. Portrait of Lincoln well engraved, closely resembling genuine. Numbering well done, ink good. Lathe-work surrounding the 10's in green medallion, somewhat blurred and defective. There are nine counterfeits on this issue of 10's, and all notes of this denomination of the various series should be examined with care. There is also said to be a counterfeit \$10, check letter A, on Series 19 of this issue.

B

Series 1880.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

B

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

C 5

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

D

Series 1880.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

D 52

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

B C

New Series. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

B C

Series 19. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

B C D

New Series 23. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

B C D

Series 52. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A B C D

New Series 53. Dated March 10, 1863.
John C. New, Treasurer.

TENS—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

C Good. Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper. An attempt has been made to imitate the fibre by printing lines in panel on back. Portrait of Webster poor. Lathe-work fair. Numbering poor. In line "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars," top of note, there are no spaces between words "a" and "legal," and "for" and "ten," in counterfeit. "W" and "D. C." in "Washington, D. C." in centre are larger. In counterfeit letters are of even size. On back, right panel, word "this" is printed "tms."

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

D Poor photographic pen and ink process. Words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," which should appear under names of those officials, omitted. Treasury numbers poorly printed. Portrait of Webster poor, also vignette on end.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B Poor photograph; portrait of Webster; Treasury No. A14249506; color of numbers and seal poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B 5 Fair; portrait of Daniel Webster fairly well executed, but lacks life-likeness; vignette in lower right corner poor; parallel silk thread imitated by blue ink lines; in "penalty" on back word "This" appears "Tnis." Small scalloped carmine-red seal.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A fair counterfeit. Portrait of Webster poor and nose flat. Lathe-work poor. Color of numbers and seal good. On two pieces of paper, with silk threads between, to imitate fibre in genuine. Back of note poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B 10-16 General appearance good; Treasury numbers closely resemble genuine; large round red seal well executed; portrait of Webster poorly engraved, looks unnatural. Curved line on genuine between words "Series of" and "1880," upper left face, omitted. Numerous errors in "penalty" on back.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

C Portrait of Webster. Note thought to be a joint production of the camera and wood engraving. The whole face of the note is so heavy, spotted and blotchy as to at once determine its false character. Numbering poor, lines in number panels scratchy.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

C Portrait of Webster. It is reported to be a photographic production, and the Treasury number on those discovered is A5191771. The numbering is poor, the figures being unequal in size and very irregular. The color is fair, but fades very easily like all sun-print photographs. Large red seal. No silk threads.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 8 Fair; most noticeable defects color of Treasury numbers, seal and vignette in lower right corner; Treasury numbers irregular in formation and darker blue than genuine. Small scalloped seal brick-red instead of carmine; vignette of Columbus presenting America to Europe, Asia and Africa has blurred appearance; folds of coat on Columbus scarcely distinguishable; skirt of Indian girl, particularly fur border at bottom, which are very plain in genuine, cannot be seen in counterfeit, all being blurred. Lathe-work and portrait of Webster good. Lettering has flat appearance, not standing out boldly as in genuine. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which silk fibre is placed, closely imitating the genuine, but surface is raised over fibre, and may be felt by rubbing the finger over it.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

D Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; general appearance good, but will not bear close examination; lathe-work poor. Portrait of Webster and vignette well done; imprint at top omitted; words "Series of," over 1880, upper left corner, is omitted, also words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," under signatures of B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman. Geometrical lathe-work on back poor, green ink can be removed by moistening. Attempt made to imitate fibre paper by printing blue and red lines lengthwise. Large brown spike seal. Several of these counterfeits have check letter D changed to L, and A. U. Wyman to James Gilfillan as Treasurer. No genuine U. S. note has check letter L, as the Government uses only four check letters on U. S. notes: A, B, C, D. Other letters appear on National Bank notes only.

Series 1875.
John C. New, Treasurer.

Series 1878.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

TENS—Continued

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 48

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer

A very poor counterfeit. Treasury number 11194281. Paper thin. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and buffalo in centre.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 249

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, excepting the slight off-color of red seal, and especially of the large red X with word "Ten" across it. Front and back are printed on separate pieces of thin paper, having coarse silk fibre between and pasted together, which makes the bill stiffer than the genuine; some bills lack the fibre. Delicate lines too heavy. Bill lacks that nice, clean look, with contrast of light work and heavily shaded parts as appear on genuine note. On close examination through a magnifying glass, the engraving of the two lines over the large red X, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGAL TENDER ACTS OF 1862 AND 1863, in the counterfeit appear heavy and letters broken and crooked, while in genuine they are even and clear. The words "Treasurer of the United States" under signature of Ellis H. Roberts, is also a poor piece of work, the capital U in "United" being broken. Below the large words "The United States of America" are horizontal or parallel lines, but such lack the cross lines that should be there, as on the genuine. The same applies also to the background of the portraits. Portraits of Lewis and Clark good, as also is the buffalo. Different numbers appear on different notes. Back of note looks well.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 252

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates on a poor quality of paper, on which a few pen marks have been made in imitation of the silk fibre of the genuine. The green ink on back of note is of a pale color. The portraits of Lewis and Clark are scratchy and indistinct. The coloring of the seal and numbers are of a lighter color than the genuine.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 272

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. The most noticeable defect is buffalo, centre of note, which has appearance of pen work, but is not. Portrait of Lewis unnatural, but that of Clark very good. Lettering good. Color Treasury numbers and seal good. Printed on two pieces of paper of good quality, with silk threads between, which are coarser than the genuine. Counterfeit has a period between "Washington" and "D. C.," instead of comma.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
W. T. Vernon, Register.

A 461

Series 1901.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A photo-mechanical production on two pieces of rather stiff paper with red and blue silk fibre between. Picture of buffalo and portraits of Clark and Lewis defective and in the masses of shadow lose detail. The denominational design, the seal and numbering are a darker red than the genuine. Back dark blue-green. Deceptive only when handled by persons unfamiliar with money. Texture of paper and color of back will attract attention of an expert.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B

Series 1901.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is a good lithographic production, with silk thread in imitation of distributed fibre. The most noticeable point of detection is the color of ink, which is a gray-black instead of the brilliant black on genuine. The counterfeit bears Treasury No. A5011299, color of which is good, as is also that of the seal. Lettering of note is well done, but the portraits of Lewis and Clark and the buffalo are scratchy, and do not stand out as clear as in the genuine; also back of Buffalo appears as if sun was shining brightly upon it.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B 202

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Lettering very good, lathe-work only fair; portraits of Lewis and Clark at each end of note, while good, have not the life-like appearance of the genuine. In the female figure, right end of note, the "navel" is visible, on the genuine it is not. Color of the Treasury numbers is a brown-red instead of carmine-red, and the figures are not as heavy as the genuine. The lathe-work at first sight is good, but examination will show it is broken. The head of the buffalo appears flat, while in the genuine it is natural shape. The back of the note is good, but off color, having a faded tinge to it. This counterfeit contains silk fibre, but not as plentiful as in the genuine. Note has a wax or shiny appearance.

TENS—Continued

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B 251Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and Buffalo, centre of note, not good. Lathe-work much broken. Color Treasury numbers and seal darker red than genuine. Back of note darker green than genuine. Paper two pieces put together, with fibre between. Note fully three-eighths of an inch too long.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

CSeries 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

(Plate number undecipherable.)

A good counterfeit, printed on paper of fair quality, with silk fibre or threads scattered on the surface, front and back. Color of Treasury numbers, also seal, very good. Portraits of Lewis and Clark not as lifelike as on genuine. Buffalo looks as though he were shedding his coat. Color of back good. Photo. process.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 3Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on three pieces of thin paper, between which silk threads have been distributed, from zinc-etched plates, which have been touched up with an engraving tool. The portraits of Lewis and Clarke, and the picture of the buffalo are particularly bad, and should easily lead to the detection of this counterfeit. The seal and large numeral on the face of the note are much too light in color. The numbering is fairly good. The back is poorly printed, the green ink being smeared over the white lettering in many places. This counterfeit should not deceive a person exercising ordinary care.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 57 B 52 C 105Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and buffalo in centre of note. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which miscellaneous silk threads are placed. Treasury number and seal off color, and figures in Treasury number larger than genuine. Lathe-work poor. Portraits scratchy. Back of note off color, but general appearance better than face of note.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 86Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous note; good quality of paper; no silk fibre, nor imitation of it. Seal and numbers excellent and of good color. Buffalo well done. Large red X well done, but bottom part has dark or blurred appearance. Portraits of Lewis and Clark have not life-like appearance of genuine. Shading under large words "United States of America," upper part of note, appears more of a solid black band instead of line work. Back of note not as well done, darker green than genuine; left arm of female figure not well outlined.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 195Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, printed on bond paper. Fibre poorly imitated by green streaks in white panels. Lathe-work defective. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, also buffalo, deceptive. Color of back of counterfeit a light yellowish green.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 376Series 1901.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A crudely executed note. Buffalo note. Counterfeiter had \$1,000 of this money when arrested at Evansville, Ind. Treasury No. A5619615.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
W. T. Vernon, Register.

C 464Series 1901.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on two pieces of paper, between which long pieces of very fine silk threads have been distributed. General appearance of the note is deceptive, the lathe work and ruling are very crude and broken. Denomination design and seal are of very good color, but the Treasury numbers are very heavy and a lighter color than genuine. Green color of back of note is good, but the lathe work and ruling are crude and broken as on the face of the note. Serial No. 4678111. Portraits of Lewis and Clark.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

DSeries 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Ordinary counterfeit. Vignette of Buffalo, and portraits of Lewis and Clark, face of note, coarser and not as life-like as in genuine. Treasury serial numbers very bad, figures too large. The plate number is undecipherable. Back of note, the shade of green is very much darker than is found on the genuine. The counterfeits are printed on two pieces of paper pasted together, with a few widely distributed red silk fibres between them.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

D 174Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Buffalo, centre of note, also portraits of Lewis and Clark not life-like as in genuine. Paper thin and contains coarse silk fibre. A period is used between "Washington" and "D. C." on left face of note, instead of a comma.

TENS—Continued.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

D 213

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates on paper of good quality, between which silk threads have been distributed. The distribution of the silk is very poorly done, in several places it being lumped or massed together. Portraits of Lewis and Clarke poor; Buffalo scratchy. The number of the only specimen so far received is 10485437. Aside from the poor portrait work, the most notable defect is the Treasury number, the figures of which are too large and entirely different in formation from those of the genuine. The seal and large red numeral are well executed and of good color.

TWENTIES

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C

Series 6. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; one of convertible series; in large green figure 20, at top and bottom of figures, small lines or dots extending across the figures very indistinct, while on the genuine they are distinct, uniform and straight. Treasury numbers larger than in genuine. Lathe-work poor, lines cannot be traced. Imprint of bank note company, lower border, irregular.

The description of this counterfeit will enable anyone to detect the five following counterfeits:

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C D

New Series 7. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Not good; lathe-work in counters very irregular; lines cannot be traced; vignette in centre coarse. Treasury numbers poor; color of ink bad. Imprint of bank note company, lower portion of note, irregular and defective.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C

Series 24. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; lathe-work in counters poor; lines cannot be traced; vignette in centre coarse. Letters crooked and poorly formed in imprint of bank note company, lower border. Description of Series 6 applies to this.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

Series 15. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; engraving and lathe-work fair; counterfeit has convertible back. No genuine convertible notes issued under this act.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

New Series. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Not good; easily detected; engraving, printing and numbers very imperfect; lathe-work on back poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

New Series 19. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor; easily detected. Vignette in centre coarsely engraved; lathe-work in counters irregular; lines cannot be traced. Bank note company's imprint poorly done; imperfect lettering.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

A B C D

Series 1875.
John C. New, Treasurer.

Fine at first sight, but will not bear close examination; no attempt to imitate lathe-work; portrait of Hamilton excellent, but background lacks fine lines in genuine; shaded with a brush. Fibre paper imitated on back by pasting tissue paper over right panel, covering some material similar to genuine fibre. Ink can be removed by moistening. Produced by pen and ink process. Other check letters than A, B, C, D on these counterfeits also.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

B

Series 1875.
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

An excellent counterfeit by photographic and pen and ink process. Signed James Gilfillan, Treasurer. No genuine notes of this denomination and series were signed by him. Fine imprint at top of genuine, "Engraved and Printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," directly under words "Legal Tender for Twenty Dollars," omitted. Lathe-work and parallel ruling poor and scratchy; inks of this class of counterfeits can be removed by moistening. Portrait of Hamilton.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

A B C D

Series 1878.
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Pen and ink work, similar to note described above; same description applicable to both except genuine notes of series of 1878 are signed by James Gilfillan as Treasurer.

TWENTIES—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Very dangerous. Printed from engraved plates. The most noticeable defects in the note are in the portrait of Hamilton; the nose, instead of being round on the end, is brought to a sharp point; the chin, instead of being double, as in the genuine, is square: the head, from the back of the hair to the tip of the nose, on the line of the ear, is a fraction of an inch wider than the genuine; the work on the coat gives a flat effect and merges into the background in the lower part of the portrait. In the border the small figures "20" are omitted between the "XX" (thus: X20X). In the octagonal ornament under the word "Washington," centre face of note, the detail is so blurred that the little eight-pointed star forming centre of the ornament does not stand out in relief as in the genuine. The note is printed on paper of a very deceptive character and has the distributed fibre.

Act of March 3, 1863.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

Excellent; description of three preceding counterfeit \$20 notes applies to this. These bear large round seal, large spiked seal, and also scalloped seal, all finely executed and of excellent color.

Other counterfeit notes of this series bear same check letters, and are signed W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and C. N. Jordan, J. N. Huston, Jas. W. Hyatt and E. H. Nebeker, as "Treasurer of the United States."

Several of these counterfeits have been seen with series 1880 changed to 1889, also to 1890. No genuine notes of this Act and denomination bear portrait of Hamilton of series of 1889 or of 1890.

All genuine \$20 notes bearing portrait, Hamilton, this design, are of series of 1875, 1878 or 1880.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Woodcut production. Portrait of Hamilton poor; small scalloped seal, pale pink instead of carmine-red. Counterfeit bears Treasury No. A7145023 in lower left corner, but in upper right it is omitted. Imprint, "Register of the Treasury," and "Treasurer of the United States," under signature, is also omitted. Distributed silk fibre imitated by promiscuous ink lines.

A second issue has appeared with the omissions mentioned above inserted

FIFTIES

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective; the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect.

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
Patented June 30, 1857.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A dangerous counterfeit. Engraving of portrait very good. Buttons on Hamilton's coat not as distinct as on genuine. In lower part of the figure 0 in large counters "50" on each end of note a white line crosses that figure 0; in the counterfeit it does not. On back of note, in border, the small 50's are inclosed in lines—octagonal, but on lower left end of note two of these octagonal forms lap.

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

Altered notes. Very dangerous. Made by raising the genuine notes. By error, certain notes 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note; on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

Act. of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.
Patented June 30, 1857 (on upper left of note).

Dangerous; portrait of Hamilton equal to genuine. On genuine, white lines cross lower portion of 0 in large figures 50 in counters on each end. On counterfeit, do not; buttons on Hamilton's coat indistinct (see description of note below New Series 2).

Act. of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.
Patented April 28, 1863 (on upper left of note).

One of the most dangerous counterfeits ever issued. Engraving excellent, numbering good, lathe-work fair. On genuine, back of note, small 50's in border are surrounded

A 7

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A B C D

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

D 3

Series 1880.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

C

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

C

Dated March 10, 1862.
New Series 1.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A B C D

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A B C D

Dated March 10, 1863.
New Series 1.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A C D

Dated March 10, 1863.
New Series 2.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

FIFTIES—Continued

by octagons; on counterfeit they are circles. Two of these circles on lower left end are run together, omitting cipher, which makes figures read 550. Description of New Series 1, preceding, applies to this note. Portrait of Hamilton.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

B

Series 1869.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; genuine notes printed on fibre paper, counterfeits on plain paper; lathe-work and numbering good. Portrait of Henry Clay. Genuine have flourish between Series of and 1869, upper left corner face; thus:



On the counterfeit it is omitted, thus:

Act of March 3, 1863.

A B C D

Series 1875.

A photographic pen and ink note; fair appearance. Moisture applied to ink on any portion of note will remove it, and insures detection at once.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A B C D

Series 1880.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Excellent pen and ink counterfeit. Words "Act of March 3, 1863," over portrait Benjamin Franklin omitted; also word "Series" over letter N in "United States," "Engraved and Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of portrait of Franklin; color of seal excellent; parallel silk threads running lengthwise in genuine notes of this series, imitated by drawing fine blue lines and creasing note over lines.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 17

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Dangerous; portrait of Franklin is very clear, except line of mouth and opening of ear, more pronounced. Small scalloped carmine-red seal, closely resembles genuine. Words "Act of March 3, 1863," over portrait of Franklin, also name "Benjamin Franklin," under portrait, the words "Engraved and printed Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of portrait of Franklin, and word "Series" over letter "N" in "United States," are omitted on face. Penalty for "Counterfeiting" in panel left end back, words "Series of 1880" in panel in right end back and imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.," in centre lower border back, are omitted. Paper of good quality bank note paper, and distributed red and blue silk fibre is cleverly imitated by red and blue ink lines. Other counterfeits are likely to appear, differing in number, seal and check letter, and bearing other signatures.

ONE HUNDREDS

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C D

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; vignette of eagle coarse, feathers of tail indistinct. Treasury numbers larger than on genuine. On back, right of large circles, figures 100 are reversed, and read thus: 001. But few genuine notes of this denomination and issue in circulation.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A B C D

Series 1880.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Dangerous photographic pen and ink counterfeit. Imprint "Engraved and printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of Portrait of Lincoln, omitted. Lathe-work and parallel ruling indistinct. On back, small lettering in penalty very irregular. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," at bottom, centre of note, missing.

FIVE HUNDREDS

*Aet of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.*

B C D

Series 1869.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer

One of most dangerous counterfeits in existence. Engraving and workmanship nearly equal to genuine; lathe-work excellent; Treasury numbers fair and color of ink good. Star on right of Treasury number blurred. Portrait of J. Q. Adams excellent, but lobe of ear is indistinct. In counterfeit, button upon coat, nearest lapel, almost square—in genuine, it is round. Vignette of figure Justice finely engraved, except following: As scale is held aloft in left hand, upright holding beam is crooked, and is larger than in genuine—in genuine, upright shows only to lower part of hand, while in counterfeit it shows to second finger from base; white curve in arm is a perfect oval in genuine; in counterfeit it is not. Left foot of vignette, as it extends from garment, presents a clubbed appearance in counterfeit, while toes are short and not one-half length of genuine. Parallel ruling is excellent; note is printed on fibre paper, signed "John Allison, Register," and "F. E. Spinner, Treasurer." Bankers and others should receive these notes with great care, as it is only by comparison with genuine that majority of experts can positively decide as to genuineness of a note of this class. Nearly all of this issue have been retired by Treasury, very few genuine notes now being in circulation. These notes should be received for collection only.

ONE THOUSANDS

*Aet of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.*

A B C D}

Dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Very dangerous; engraving nearly equal to genuine; a mistake was made in genuine issue under this act, which counterfeiters copied, that of dating notes March 10, 1862, instead of 1863; this error was corrected in a subsequent issue of the genuine. On face of counterfeit lathe-work in the border and on corner is much inferior to genuine. On left end of face, in border, words "Act of March 3, 1863," much coarser. Circles of 1,000 surrounding portrait of Morris much more irregular than in genuine. On counterfeit face of Morris is more front view. On genuine eyes cast more to left. Imprint "American Bank Note Co.," on right end of border, is much narrower than on genuine. These differences are four points at each end of note are much more pointed than on genuine. These differences were all noted by comparison with a genuine note of same date and check-letter. Very few genuine notes of this denomination and issue are in circulation. Bankers and others are warned to handle these notes with great care.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes

ONES

Act of July 14, 1890.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

Engraving all poor. The very small words scarcely decipherable. Portrait of Stanton. Large scalloped carmine seal off color.

Act of July 14, 1890.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

Poor counterfeit, on two pieces of paper, with pen lines in imitation of silk fibre. Portrait of Stanton. Small carmine seal.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Printed from etched plate; will not deceive ordinary handler of money. Portrait of Stanton. Lathe-work and small lettering badly executed. Has distributed fibre, but of poor quality.

B

Series 1891.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

B

Series 1891.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

C

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

TWOS

Act of July 14, 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

General appearance good. Most noticeable defect in portrait of McPherson, head being too broad and both eyes too large. Numbering poorly formed and a faded red color. Lathe-work on face good, but on back very poor. Contains the two parallel silk threads, and has large spiked chocolate seal.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A poor counterfeit. Portrait of McPherson very poor. Small scalloped seal. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which are miscellaneous silk threads.

Act of July 14, 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Poor; printed from zinc-etched plate. Portrait of McPherson. Plate and notes captured.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

General appearance excellent, except Treasury numbers, which are more of a brown-red than bright carmine-red of genuine. Portrait of General McPherson, while fairly well engraved, appears sunk in background. Geometric lathe-work and parallel ruling poorly executed. Red scalloped seal excellent in workmanship and color. Face and back evidently printed on separate pieces of paper and pasted together, with silk threads between, thus imitating genuine fibre paper. Quality of the thread is very poor, paste caused color of thread to spread in paper, giving impression at first that fibre was imitated by pen and ink scratches.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Poor; portrait of McPherson too dark and lacks lifelikeness; a white streak runs across iris of each eye. Seal dark red instead of light carmine. Numbers have been photographed on plate, and their dark outlines show beneath red ones; color of numbering too dark red, but otherwise good. Lathe-work on face has indistinct, worn look. Ink lines represent silk fibres.

Act of July 14, 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Poor; Treasury numbers heavier and a darker blue than genuine. Portrait of McPherson appears much blurred. Paper poor quality, but has distributed silk fibre.

A

Series 1890.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

A

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

B

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

B 5

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

B 33

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

C

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

TWOS—Continued

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 32-34

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Not a good counterfeit. Printed from photo-etched plates, on soft fibrous paper, into the surface of which a few silk threads have been impressed. Portrait of McPherson lacks life-like appearance; hair and beard has not carefully brushed appearance in genuine. Heavy black lines represent eyebrows; right side of nose obscured by black ink splotch. Lathe-work poor. Small scalloped seal has faded appearance.

Act of July 14, 1890.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

D 4 B 4

Series 1891.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit will pass the careless handler of money. The most noticeable defect, however, is in the portrait of McPherson, which has a staring look, and the head appears flat, while in genuine it stands out life-like. The seal is a dark red, instead of bright carmine. The Treasury number brick-red, and the parallel ruling underneath very poorly imitated. The lathe-work is also very poorly imitated. The paper is much thinner than the genuine, and the silk fibre is closely imitated by red and blue pen and ink lines.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 27 B 28

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair; McPherson portrait lacks life-like appearance; many white spots on face. Treasury numbers good. Seal lighter shade than genuine. Paper good quality; distributed fibre imitated with pen and ink lines.

A second issue of this counterfeit has appeared bearing check-letter B and plate No. 28.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 38

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor; portrait of McPherson and small scalloped seal; word "Bearer" in center face, under "America," spelled "Beurer." Distributed silk fibre imitated by red ink pen scratches.

A second issue of this counterfeit bears check-letter B and plate No. 4.

A third issue has appeared bearing signatures J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

FIVES

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 12

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Portrait of Thomas miserable. Lettering and lathe-work poor.

Act of July 14, 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A D

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Small carmine-red seal. Portrait of General Thomas badly engraved.

A second issue of this counterfeit bears the signatures of J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer. Distributed silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink lines.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic, touched up with pen and brush. Gray background of photography plainly seen. Portrait of General Thomas, small scalloped seal. Distributed fibre imitated with blue and red ink lines. Treasury No. B3776724.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 20

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor lithographic production, printed on heavy paper, with fibre imitated by ink lines. Bears portrait of Thomas and small scalloped seal. Imprint under signatures inclosed between parallel lines touching top and bottom of letters. A second issue contains silk thread.

TENS

Act of July 14, 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B

Series 1890.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor; large chocolate spike seal; face has moth-eaten appearance; lathe-work very poor; star on epaulette of Gen. Sheridan four-pointed, should be five.

TENS—Continued

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Poor counterfeit, printed from woodcut plates of crude workmanship. Portrait of Sheridan. Printed on two pieces paper, between which silk threads are distributed.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Photographic; in portrait of Sheridan right eye and mustache are hardly visible. Color of Treasury numbers and small scalloped seal maroon, instead of carmine-red.

Act of July 14, 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Pen and ink counterfeit; portrait of Sheridan. Most noticeable defect in mustache and chin whiskers, which appear smoothly brushed, while in genuine they are straggling and bushy. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," left end face and back, missing; also words "This note is a legal tender," etc., etc., in centre panel back; in their stead is an X; small scalloped carmine-red seal.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Poor counterfeit; photographic; portrait of Sheridan; no attempt to color Treasury numbers, seal or back.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Apparently printed from photo-etched plate, on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads are distributed. So poor, detailed description unnecessary. Small scalloped seal. Portrait of Sheridan.

Act of July 14, 1890.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Good; most noticeable defects in portrait of Sheridan, which does not stand out as in genuine; right end of forehead and right cheek in counterfeit a mass of white patches, while in genuine it is dotted lines, called stipple work. Lathe-work in upper left corner, surrounding letter X, very good, also lettering generally on face; lathe-work surrounding figure 10, in upper right corner, not so well done, lines appearing broken and indistinct. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which miscellaneous silk threads are distributed in imitation of fibre.

A 2

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

B

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

B 2

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

C

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

C

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

C 18

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

TWENTIES

Act of July 14, 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Excellent photographic pen and ink counterfeit. Portrait Chief Justice Marshall appears broader than in genuine. Words "Series of 1890," under Treasury numbers, upper right corner, omitted; also imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," left of portrait. Small scalloped carmine-red seal, color closely resembles genuine. Parallel silk threads imitated by creasing and drawing lines over crease lengthwise of note. Notes of this issue and series are likely to appear differing in check-letter and seal.

A

Series 1890.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

ONE HUNDREDS

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A B C D

Series 1860.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Dangerous photographic pen and ink counterfeit. In portrait of Farragut, nose appears longer and upper lip extends outward, while in genuine latter appears drawn in, giving determined expression. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," in border, right end, missing. Lathe-work surrounding large 100 poor; color of large spiked chocolate seal good. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," bottom centre of note, missing.

Counterfeit Silver Certificates

ONES

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Has washed appearance. Work on face almost perfect. Numbers are in black, should be blue. Large spiked seal is of purple color. Back is of bluish cast in color, and poorly executed. Portrait of Martha Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

General appearance fair; color of Treasury numbers good; fine parallel ruling on which Treasury numbers are printed not strictly parallel; bust of Martha Washington has blurred look, white patches appearing on forehead and right side of face. In notch of key in counterfeit is letter T, while in genuine it takes the shape of T. Words "Treasurer of the United States" under signature of James W. Hyatt, badly and irregularly printed. Entire face lighter than genuine. Back is excellent. Counterfeit is shorter than genuine, and has no parallel silk threads. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
. Fount Tillman, Register.

Fair photo-etched plate bust of Martha Washington, has blurred look. Treasury numbers of good color, but heavier-faced than genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal good both in color and design. Back has blurred appearance and is a darker green than genuine. This counterfeit is printed on distributed fibre paper, but of a poor quality.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Poor; portrait of Martha Washington, also entire face of note, has blurred appearance. Bears scalloped seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

Poor counterfeit. Small red seal. Treasury number, also seal, blurs when rubbed. Black printing on face very black; all fine lines lost in printing; no silk fibre. A second issue bears check-letter D 89, and the Treasury number will not blur when rubbed. Portrait of Martha Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

Poor etched counterfeit, printed on good paper, but does not contain distributed fibre. Numbering of note poor. Back of note printed upside down. Eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

Note from rough photo-etched plates, and on paper of two thin sheets with ink lines on inside of sheets to imitate threads. Stars over eagle blurred. All lathe-work and portraits indistinct. Back of note dirty green; lathe-work very rough. Eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A poor counterfeit. American eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant indistinct and blurred. The figure "I" and scalloped seal in blue closely resemble soiled genuine notes. Printed on two pieces of paper, with fibre closely imitated with ink scratches. Right end of note bears check-letter C, left end the check-letter resembles a D upside down.

TWOS

(No check letter.)

Poor; printed from wood-cut; no resemblance to any issue of silver certificates. Has spread eagle on right end, face, and two Indians on left end, one standing, other kneeling. Has square green back, with word "Silver" in white capitals in centre. Very crude; no person should be deceived.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Fair; Treasury numbers fairly printed and good color. On upper right the fine parallel ruling lines, where Treasury numbers are printed, are omitted. Portrait of Gen. Hancock coarse. Small seal is pink and paper has a harsh feeling. Note is longer than the genuine.

A 1865

Series 1886.
C. N. Jordan, Treasurer.

TWOS—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Has large round spiked seal, but bright brick red, instead of dark red. Most noticeable defects in portrait of Gen. Hancock; no cross lines in left breast of coat in counterfeit, all lines being parallel. Color of Treasury numbers very dark blue, instead of ultramarine blue in genuine. Figures in numbers vary in size, some larger and others smaller than in genuine. Geometrical lathe-work surrounding large figure 2 in upper right corner well executed. No attempt made to imitate silk threads running lengthwise; some, however, are heavily creased in imitation of silk threads. A second issue of this counterfeit differs only in that it has large chocolate-colored spiked seal, and some notes have the silk threads imitated by red and blue lines.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

General appearance very bad; vignette of Gen. Hancock is exceptionally poor, background scratchy. In counter, upper right corner of face, containing figure "2" geometric lathe-work not discernible, while in genuine it is very distinct. Check letter "C," next to vignette of Hancock, indistinct, and is omitted altogether on the right end of note. Lathe-work on back very poor. Words "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," in small panel, lower centre of back, can hardly be deciphered. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Dangerous; Treasury numbers clear cut and closely resemble genuine; figures, however, not as heavy as on genuine. Portrait of Gen. Hancock well engraved, also geometrical lathe-work and parallel ruling. In upper left and lower right corner in figure 2 of genuine is engraved in three places word "TWO." A good microscope shows that in ball of 2 letters "OWT" are engraved, but this defect would not be discovered except with powerful glass. Has small round carmine seal. Silk threads running lengthwise of all genuine silver certificates missing, but notes are heavily creased to imitate them. A second issue has appeared with silk threads actually running through paper.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Poor; photographic; large spiked chocolate seal; creased to imitate parallel silk threads. Portrait of Hancock.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Very dangerous; check letter B, plate number 2235; Treasury numbers clear cut and closely resemble genuine. Portrait of Gen. Hancock well engraved, but hair and mustache do not appear brushed as smooth as in genuine; star on right shoulder imperfect. Color of large spiked seal good, but a shade lighter than genuine. In upper left and lower right corner in figure 2 of genuine word "TWO" is engraved in three places. A good microscope shows that in ball of the 2 on counterfeit the letters "OWT" are engraved, but this defect is revealed only by a strong glass. In word "United," in "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of James W. Hyatt, "i" and "t" extend a little below other letters. Top of upper loop of "J" in "James W. Hyatt" is directly under letter "D" in "D. C." in counterfeit; while in genuine it comes between "D" and "C." This point, however, does not apply to counterfeit on B1863 and C1857, also bearing signature of James W. Hyatt. The silk fibre imitated by drawing fine blue lines through the body. Back is exceedingly well executed. A second issue has appeared with two parallel silk threads actually in the paper.

A third issue has appeared with error of word Two, mentioned above, corrected.

A fourth issue has appeared, differing from previous three issues only in that it has small carmine red seal.

A fifth issue has appeared, differing from previous four issues only in that it has large spiked chocolate colored seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Dangerous; portrait of William Windom almost perfect, eyes appear to have a staring look, especially right eye; upper lip appears a little swollen, changing expression of mouth. Color of Treasury numbers and small scalloped seal excellent. These counterfeits all bear seven figures in Treasury number, first three being E414, other four figures differing on each note. Contains distributed silk fibre, thicker and darker red and blue than in genuine. Paper not as good as genuine. Later issues have first three figures also changed.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Wood-cut production. Portrait of William Windom, coarsely engraved. Checks appear sunken and chin out of proportion. Name of Rosecrans spelled "Roscerans." Register begins with B; Treasurer spelled "Treasurero;" numerous errors appear on back. Small scalloped seal, brick red, instead of carmine red.

B 1863

Series 1886.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

C 1857

Series 1886.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

C 1858

Series 1886.
C. N. Jordan, Treasurer.

D

Series 1886.
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

D 2235

Series 1886.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

B 14

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

C 13

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

TWOS—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Dangerous. Most distinguishing defect absence of pronounced white circles around pupils of eyes in portrait of William Windom. Roll of lapel of coat left of portrait less clearly depicted than in genuine. Treasury numbers are a trifle brighter in color than in genuine, but figures are not in line, while figure 8 in number "15823091" is much smaller than others. Seal is decided pink instead of bright carmine, blurred in appearance. The shading around head in Windom portrait heavier, and very heavy shading occurs over eyes and under nose and chin. Paper of excellent quality, has silk fibre, but thread appears slightly coarser and red silk darker than in the genuine. Back almost perfect, but geometrical work somewhat blurred, in star around small "2" under large "2" on right, four half round shadings making points are scarcely perceptible in counterfeit, while very prominent in genuine.

Counterfeits bearing other Treasury numbers than above mentioned are in circulation, numbers being almost perfect and equal in size. Seal also closely resembles genuine in color.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Photo-wood engraving. Portrait of Windom lacks life-like expression. Lathe-work on both face and back poor. Color of Treasury numbers good. Back much lighter green than genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Fair counterfeit. Has a blurred appearance. Numbering poor. Printed on two pieces of paper, with silk fibre between. Portraits of Fuller and Morse on back of note indistinct. Allegorical vignette on front.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

B 27 C 29

Series 1896.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Face of note has blurred and scratchy appearance. Treasury number light blue. Paper poor quality and no attempt to imitate silk fibre. Allegorical vignette on front.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Printed from etched plates crudely executed. Small round seal. Back is blue instead of green, paper poor, no attempt to imitate silk fibre. Allegorical vignette on front.

A second issue has back printed in green.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 240

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poorly zinc-etched counterfeit. Small portrait of Washington. Printed on two pieces of paper, with ink lines in imitation of silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 478

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, bearing Treasury number 81,436,281. Paper flimsy, and fibre imitated by ink scratches. Seal, numbers and large numeral not colored. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 568

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit on two pieces of paper with silk threads distributed. Bears No. 93525370. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor photograph. Blue color of seal and numeral 2, left end of note, poorly applied. Back of note very crude. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 117

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A deceptive counterfeit, printed on two pieces of paper, with distributed silk fibre, which, however, is thin and twice length of that in genuine. Bears small portrait of Washington. Small lettering on face of note poorly done. Back of note word "Public" is spelled "Purlic."

A second issue of the counterfeit has appeared printed on fibre paper, also a third issue with check letter changed to D174, paper thin, containing silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 177

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Portrait of Washington poor. Blue color of seal, Treasury number and large 2 left end of note closely represents the genuine. Paper very thick, with fibres between. On back of note many words are misspelled.

FIVES

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A 2023

Series 1886.

James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

General appearance excellent, color of Treasury numbers and small red round seal good; notch of key in seal is simply a perpendicular line, while in genuine takes the shape of T. Portrait of General Grant, in oval frame, has a scratchy, soiled look—two white patches appear on lower lip, near left corner of mouth; otherwise, engraving and printing very fair. Paper lighter than genuine, and has no parallel silk threads.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A 2733

C 2733

C 3265

C 2736

Series 1886.

J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor. Vignette of General Grant looks pock-marked. Color of large chocolate spiked seal much larger than genuine. Numbering poor and line work in the number panel is broken. Notes with other plate numbers in circulation, no doubt.

Counterfeits also in circulation with name of E. H. Nebeker substituted for J. N. Huston.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B 13

Series 1886.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Good. Small scalloped seal, excellent both in color and execution. Color Treasury numbers also good, but figures irregular. Portrait of General Grant poor, moth-eaten appearance.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

C

Series 1886.

J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of General Grant poor. Color of Treasury numbers fair. Parallel lines in panel on upper right hand corner containing Treasury number are in choppy waves; in genuine have an almost imperceptible curve. No silk threads running through the note, but imitated by creasing.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

D 2011

Series 1886.

James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Fair; numbering good. Portrait of General Grant lacks life-like expression. Stud on shirt front missing. Check letters D in genuine have ending in a scroll crossing perpendicular line, but in counterfeit termination is small loop outside of line. On medallion on back in word "Pluribus," "i" missing. Fibre paper not imitated. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Series 1891.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Very poor; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant no likeness. Imprints "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures omitted. Numerous errors appear. Small scalloped carmine seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor photographic production. No attempt made to color numbers, seal or back. Portrait of Grant. Small scalloped seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A 14 D 15

Series 1891.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

The counterfeits are produced by photo-lithography. Portrait of Grant poor.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 59

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair, but portrait of Grant very poor. Lathe work much broken. Small scalloped seal, reddish brown instead of carmine. Two pieces of good paper, between which are coarse silk threads.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B

Series 1891.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair. New design back, small carmine seal. Portrait of General Grant poor. Treasury numbers irregular in size and heavier than genuine.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor. Printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant unlike him. Small lettering in border omitted. "Dollars" in border left end back spelled "DDLLARS."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Printed from etched plate; portrait of Grant, lathe-work and small lettering very poor. Paper of poor quality, but contains distributed fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B 7

Series 1891.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor. Portrait of Grant very poor. Shirt bosom plain front, while in genuine it is an open front. Treasury numbers heavier faced than genuine and almost black in color.

FIVES—Continued

instead of ultramarine blue. Color and workmanship of small round carmine seal excellent. Has distributed silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C** Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant poor. Words "Act of August 4, 1886," "Series of 1891," "Register of the Treasury," and "Treasurer of the United States," under signatures, omitted. Scalloped carmine seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C 5** Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, produced by lithography. Portrait of Grant very unlike genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 8** Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of Grant poor, nose broad and flat. Color of small scalloped seal excellent. Paper fair, imitation of new distinctive distributed fibre paper, fibre imitated in blue and red ink by pen. New design back, poorly executed.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D** Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good. Seal and lettering on face and back well executed. Treasury numbers too small and poorly formed, but of good color. Portrait of Grant does not stand out as in genuine, but appears flat. Paper good quality; silk threads imitated by red ink lines.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D 57** Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of Grant lacks life-like appearance; appears as if right side of face was a mass of scars. Small scalloped seal brownish red instead of carmine red. Distributed fibre missing.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
B. K. Bruce, Register. **A** Series 1896.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photo-lithographic. Bears small red seal, poorly colored. Winged figure of woman, "America," standing upon globe, has crude appearance. Back of note has washed appearance. Paper poor, with fibre imitated by blue ink scratches.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. **B** Series 1896.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good; new design; photo-lithographic production; printed on two pieces of paper with distributed silk fibre between. Most obvious defect is blurred appearance, particularly winged figure of "America," standing upon a globe, holding aloft electric lamp, fed by a ribbon floating in graceful curves to a bursting thunder cloud. In counterfeit part of electric lamp only seen, while in genuine whole lamp visible. Seal is a maroon red instead of carmine. Back is a much lighter shade green than genuine, and lathe-work poorly imitated.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
B. K. Bruce, Register. **B 30** Series 1896.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fairly deceptive note, printed on two pieces of paper, with silk thread between. Face of note has a blurred and flat appearance. Above description also applies to this note.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1896.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic production; new design; small round seal; will not deceive ordinary handler of money. Back printed upside down. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1896.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair; produced by photography. Treasury No. 9170543. Small scalloped seal. Face grayish brown instead of black; seal tinted red and Treasury number blue; back of note blue gray, colored green, poorly and sparingly applied with brush. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C 22** Series 1896.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good counterfeit; printed on two pieces of very thin paper, pasted together, with silk threads distributed between, but silk too coarse. Numbering of good color, but much too small; most of shading on face is solid black instead made up of parallel ruled lines. Seal is darker red than genuine. Back better work than face. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register. (Check letter not visible) Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic process note, having appearance of washed note. Portrait of Indian chief "Onepapa." Lathe-work flat and broken. Paper fair quality, but does not contain silk fibre.

FIVES—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

(Check letter not visible.)

Series 1899.

Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is of the Series of 1899, signed J. W. Lyons, Register, and Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer. Plate number undecipherable. Portrait of Onepapa fairly well done. Seal slightly off color, but out of alignment and poorly spaced. "Series of 1899," lower left of note, poor, and the titles under the names of Lyons and Roberts very poorly executed. Lathe work face of note not as good as genuine. Back of note, lathe work poor, but of a good color; paper of a soft texture and thin, with silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink marks.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic counterfeit of poor workmanship. Seal, numbers and numerals crudely colored. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 32 B 20

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Bears portrait Indian "Onepapa." Most noticeable defect is the portrait, which appears much darker than the genuine, and does not stand out nor has the lifelike appearance of genuine. The color of the seal and numeral "V" and the word "FIVE" over the numeral in the counterfeit is a lighter blue than the genuine. The horizontal stroke in the middle of the stop at the end of the Treasury number, in the counterfeit, is an elongated diamond in shape; in the genuine the stroke is shaped like the upper part of an exclamation point placed horizontally. The lathe-work, except in upper right corner, will not stand investigation. Paper is a fair quality, containing distributed silk fibre.

A second issue of this counterfeit has appeared, differing only in that this new issue bears check letter A and plate No. 32.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 161

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Portrait of Indian head coarse and blotchy. Lathe-work lines, particularly on back of note, broken into small white dots and dashes. Paper has red ink lines for silk fibre. General appearance of note good.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 289 ?

Series 1899.

Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Crude process counterfeit and blurred work. Paper has red and blue ink marks on it. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 289 389

Series 1899.

Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeits on two pieces of paper, with fibres between them. Numbers and seal off color. Lathe-work poor. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 389

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A zinc-etched production; work poor. Seal and numbering off color. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
W. T. Vernon, Register.

A 1044

Series 1899.

Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Photo-mechanical production printed on two pieces of paper, no attempt to imitate the fiber paper. Printing is very heavy and blotchy, lathe work and ruling broken and disconnected. The blue of the "V" and the seal much darker than genuine. The green on back of note is pale, Portrait of Onepapa; Treasury No. D21771369; back plate No. 682.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor lithographic note on heavy paper. Ink lines for silk threads. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit, but easily detected owing to errors in spelling. Right end face of note, word "Silver," the letter "v" is omitted, also letter "i" in word "Washington." Left end face of note word "Payable" is spelled "Payalle." Also imprint of titles under signatures are misspelled. Printed on two pieces of paper with silk fibre between. Plate number face of note unknown; back plate No. 375. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B 37

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A photo-etched counterfeit on good paper with ink lines for silk threads. It does not have brilliant looking new inks and paper, but like an old bill has the dull black and colored inks and a yellow-white paper. Blue ink too light. On head-gear of Indian is a mass of small dots, but not like the genuine, fine white feather work there. Under large words "United States" there is not the band of solid black shading with further shading below it, but all is run together and irregular. In lower left corner "Series of 1899" looks larger and too prominent and is far too dark, looking like white letters in a black panel. Back of note has too light a green ink, and all lathe-work there badly broken up.

FIVES—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B 48 or 484

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, but having washed appearance, will deceive the careless. Portrait of Indian "Onepapa" poor. Color, numbering and seal good. Paper fair quality, with pen and ink lines in imitation of silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic note on fair paper, but lacking silk fibre. Color Treasury number, also seal, much lighter than genuine. Portrait Indian "Onepapa" good. Back of note very poor.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C

Series 1899.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A deceptive counterfeit. On two pieces of paper, between which is silk fibre. Seal and Treasury number good both as to color and formation. Back of note has bluish tinge, instead of green, as on genuine. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 602

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous counterfeit and well executed, but on two pieces of paper with silk threads between. Blue seal and large V too light. White oval spaces do not appear in the outer edge of seal. Numbering poorly printed. Counterfeit quarter inch too short and eighth inch too narrow. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

D

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit, bearing Indian head "Onepapa." Lathe-work and small lettering bad. No imitation of fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

D 930

Series 1899.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Portrait of Indian Chief Onepapa; serial number B27140444; a half-tone production which should deceive no one familiar with money. Several thousand of these notes—faces and backs printed separately on thin bond paper—were picked up in the East River, New York City, on September 21, 1907. The plates were found in the box with them.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

D 209 239

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, on fair quality paper containing fibre. Lathe-work and lettering very poor. Portrait of Indian.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
W. T. Vernon, Register.

D 64

Series 1809.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Back plate number shadowy—probably 567; portrait of Onepapa; serial number D15889140. Photo-mechanical production of a deceptive character except as to paper—two pieces pasted together with fibre between—which is stiff. Almost all the fine up-stroke lines in the script lettering on face of note are lost, and in the Indian's feathered war bonnet the fine detail of the feathers is wholly missing and there appears simply a blank space between the lower and upper ends of the feathers. General appearance good, back blue-green in tint, and should be instantly detected by anyone familiar with money.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

(Check letter missing)

Series 1899.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A deceptive pen and ink counterfeit. No check letter in upper left and lower right face of note. The words, "This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the" in upper border above "United States," are omitted, also "Silver Certificate" in lower border left and right end of note, also the imprint "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures of J. W. Lyons and Chas. H. Treat. The blue Treasury number of note will blur when the wet thumb is rubbed over it. On back of note the words "Silver Certificate" in upper border are missing, and on genuine note surrounding the numeral "V" in centre of note are three lines of reading matter giving the status of the note, but on counterfeit only one line, and that illegible. Paper of fair quality, fibre cleverly imitated with pen and ink. Portrait of Indian.

TENS

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

A

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; photographic pen and ink process; paper poor, lacks distributed fibre and parallel silk threads in genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Morris.

Act of March 31, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

C

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; not well executed; words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" missing. Paper thin, yellowish and poor; fibre paper not imitated, and silk threads, which should run lengthwise, missing. Portrait of Robert Morris poor, and his name at lower left corner omitted; numbering fair. Script lettering under United States on back omitted. Large round red seal.

TENS—Continued

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

Produced by photographic pen and ink process; exceedingly dangerous. Portrait of Robert Morris fair; imprint of his name left of portrait, is omitted. Imprint of "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" is printed on these certificates, same as on genuine; also script lettering under United States on back. Crane's patent fibre paper imitated by drawing red and blue line lengthwise or back with pen. This is liable to deceive, particularly if note is held up to light, face front. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
G. W. Scosfield, Register.

Photographic pen and ink process; paper very thin and poor; all genuine notes of this date and series are printed on fibre paper (Crane's patent), distinctive features of which are two silk threads running lengthwise through paper; this is imitated by drawing two parallel lines. Payable at Washington, D. C. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
G. W. Scosfield, Register.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; payable at Washington, D. C. Pink characters on note photographed black and colored by hand in imperfect manner, leaving black underneath easily discernible. Trifle shorter than genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
G. W. Scosfield, Register.

Very poor; appearance of being printed from wood-cut; is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter than genuine. Geometrical lathe-work poor. Paper, two layers of thin tissue, with silk parallel thread between. Word "all" omitted in "And all public dues, and when so received," and on back, space omitted between words "when so," making them one word. Treasury numbers uneven, have not clear-cut appearance of genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Photo wood engraving, poorly executed. Portrait of Hendricks better than rest of face, but background of portrait represented by dots instead of fine lines. Color of Treasury numbers closely resembles ultramarine blue of genuine; figures not as heavy. Green ink on back much darker than genuine; geometric lathe-work poorly executed. Small round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Produced by photo pen and ink process. Words "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury," over words "United States," upper centre, omitted. Imprint "Register of the Treasury" under signature of W. S. Rosecrans, and imprint "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of James W. Hyatt, also missing. Portrait of Hendricks well executed. Color of Treasury numbers and large red spiked seal fair. Silk fibre imitated by drawing fine blue lines and by creasing note over lines.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Poor; imprint of Bureau of Engraving and Printing omitted from panel over Treasury number, lower left corner, face. Word "Register" spelled Regist. Color of Treasury numbers faded blue, almost green; numbers too heavy. Back very poor, both in color and workmanship. Distinctive paper of genuine not imitated. Small scalloped carmine seal. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

Poor photographic counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal a brick-red instead of carmine. Coloring done with brush and pencil.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Photo well executed; seal and numbers colored. Back of note a blue print. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

This counterfeit will pass the ordinary handler of money. The most noticeable defect is the silver-gray color of the black ink, while the genuine is a jet-black ink. Also the seal on counterfeit is a lighter red than the genuine. The words "Bureau Engraving and Printing" above Treasury number lower left end of note, are missing. The comma after "Washington" and the period between "D" and "C" in "Washington, D. C." under portrait, are missing. The face of Hendricks on counterfeit is not as full as that on genuine note, and the nose appears larger. The Treasury number on counterfeit is excellent color, but the figures not quite so heavy. Counterfeit is printed on two pieces of paper with silk thread between.

C

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

D

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

D

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

D

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

A

Series 1886.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

B 721

Series 1886.
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

A

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

A 16

Series 1891.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A 17

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A 72

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

TENS—Continued

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A DSeries 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic. Back and face printed in light brown; genuine, black on face and green on back. Portrait of Hendricks.

Second counterfeit, check letter A on back is blue print, colored green with brush, poorly done.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

BSeries 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Small scalloped seal. The words "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," above Treasury number, lower left end of note, are missing. In border, right end of note, in inscription "Act of February 28, 1878," the "7" in "1878" is reversed. Color and formation Treasury numbers very good. Contains distributed silk fibre.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

B 14Series 1891.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This note is apparently a lithograph, printed on two sheets of tissue paper, between which very coarse red and blue silk fibre has been distributed. The lathe-work in counters on face is crudely executed; lettering in border so blurred as to be illegible; color of ink is reddish brown instead of black; seal is of bright brick red instead of carmine. The back of the note is more deceptive than the face. The number of the back plate is 36. Line "Bureau Engraving and Printing" is so blurred as to be illegible, and all of the ornamental work is so blurred that detail is lost. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B 58Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal a salmon color, instead of carmine. Treasury numbers printed black and recolored blue. Lathe-work very poor.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B 74 B 14Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks well engraved. Distributed fibre imitated with red and blue lines in some counterfeits, in others silk thread has been placed between the front and back, the counterfeit being printed on two pieces of paper. The seal is well engraved, but a darker red instead of carmine. Figure in Treasury number very good, but parallel ruling underneath broken and indistinct. Lathe-work surrounding "10" also "X" in upper corner very poorly executed. The paper, a soft fibrous tissue, will not stand rubbing.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B C DSeries 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good photographic counterfeit. Portraits of Hendricks and small scalloped carmine-red seal. Gray background of photography, especially seal, shows through red color applied with brush. Distributed fibre imitated by pen and ink lines.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 47Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good; printed on two pieces of paper, with distributed silk threads between. Portrait of Hendricks does not stand out in bold relief. Right eye of Hendricks hardly visible. Imprint under signatures blurred and crowded. Shading of letters on face of note heavier than on genuine. Small scalloped seal and entire back excellent.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

DSeries 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Hendricks unnatural. Treasury number 9850129.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

DSeries 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Lithographic production, liable to deceive the unwary. Portrait of Hendricks has not life-like expression of genuine. Seal, while good, is pale, and Treasury numbers are blurred. Printed on fair quality of paper and contains silk fibre.

Lithographic stone from which above counterfeit was printed was captured, with large quantity of counterfeit notes, all numbered £17,924,635.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 3Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair. In portrait of Hendricks expression of mouth surly; under lip very thick and protruding; in genuine expression kindly. Treasury numbers a maroon instead of ultramarine blue. Small scalloped carmine seal, excellent in color and formation. Lathe-work on face and back, while good, does not resemble perfect continuous network of lines in genuine. Imprint "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures poor, letters crowded together. Printed on two pieces of paper, of good quality, pasted together, with distributed silk fibre between.

TENS—Continued.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 21

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, on paper of fair quality. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal decided pink instead of carmine. Green ink on back darker than genuine.

TWENTIES

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
G. W. Scofield, Register.

A B D

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit, payable at Washington, D. C., No. B675114. General appearance of note poor. Paper thin and poor. Portrait of Decatur.

Another counterfeit of this series has signatures B. K. Bruce, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Word "Register" in "Register of the Treasury," under name "B. K. Bruce," is "Regisier," and letters in word "Treasurer" only partly formed. In "Treasurer of the United States," under Jas. Gilfillan's name, word "Treasurer" is "Troosurer," and letters in "United States" imperfectly formed. On back, lower portion, word "Engraved" is "Engroved," and rest of sentence misspelled, with imperfect lettering on upper portion of back.

Another counterfeit of this series has signature B. K. Bruce, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Parallel silk thread imitated by ink lines. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
G. W. Scofield, Register.

B

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is a production of the camera, the work being shallow and the black off-color. The large seal and XX's in colors are then surface printed. All numbers believed to be B277425X. Portrait of Decatur.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
G. W. Scofield, Register.

C

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit, payable at Washington, D. C. Not good counterfeit. Large round red seal. Portrait of Decatur.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

C

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

These counterfeits are an eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine. Paper thick, greasy and stiff; has neither distributed fibre nor parallel silk threads. In panel to left letters "R," "T" and "F" in word "Certificate" are wrong side up. On back "taxes" spelled "tares," and "engraved" is "engravod." Color of seal is brick red; should verge on brown. On all counterfeits seen, only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used, B1467X and B1487415X. Portrait of Decatur.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

D

Series 1880.
Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Paper thin and poor quality; silk thread lengthwise of note missing; series omitted. Upper half of back very blue, as if note had been wet and color had run; lower half white, with yellowish tinge. Ink not bright as on genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Manning.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very poor zinc etching; work crude. Paper good, but blue ink lines for silk fibre. Portrait of Manning.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 27

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic. Detected by gray background of photography. Portrait of Daniel Manning. Treasury No. E6621705.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Well executed and liable to deceive. Portrait of Manning. Hair top of head and background blend in one, while in genuine they are readily distinguished. Nose appears sharp and pointed, instead of round and broad at end. Figures in Treasury number heavier than genuine, and color a lighter shade blue. Back closely resembles genuine. Distributed silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink lines on back.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit. Portrait of Manning. Small scalloped seal. On two pieces of paper, with silk fibre between. Note bears little resemblance to genuine.

TWENTIES—Continued

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Dangerous counterfeit. Portrait of Manning good, but the left side of face presses against the background. Red and blue fibres imitated by pen and ink lines. Treasury numbers good. Small scalloped seal lighter shade red than the genuine.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

Well executed. Portrait of Daniel Manning. A white line separating left side face from background portrait gives it appearance of being sunk in background instead of standing out in bold relief. Has large eight-scallop seal instead of small twelve-scallop seal. Printed on good paper and contains distributed silk fibre.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A good counterfeit. Portrait of Manning appears flat, and ends of mustache not curled, as in genuine. Paper good quality, containing silk fibre.

B 6Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.**C**Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.**C 5**Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.**ONE HUNDREDS**

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 1Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very dangerous counterfeit. Most noticeable defect is in portrait. In genuine, Monroe represented as having pronounced cheek bones, one on left side of face being particularly prominent, while in counterfeit left cheek bone is missing, making face appear narrower than in genuine, and giving counterfeit different expression. In genuine right ear plainly parts hair, which is brushed upward in front and back of ear, while in counterfeit hair hides top of ear, and is not brushed upward. In name "James" under portrait letters "J" and "A" are not uniform with rest of letters, and bottom of "J" has more of upward loop than in genuine. Geometric lathe-work, lettering, numbering and parallel ruling in panel in which Treasury numbers appear are almost equal to genuine, but a critical examination will show parallel lines to be somewhat broken, particularly in lower left border. Treasury numbers are almost perfect, both in color and formation, but the figure 5 in the Treasury number is different, the space within lower loop being oblong, up and down, instead of being round, and space below top line of 5 is too narrow. One of the best points is the top button of waistcoat; this counterfeit top button has lines on it up and down only, and they show well and distinct, while genuine top button alone is cross lined (lines up and down and crosswise also), but these lines are delicate, and by wear, bad printing, dirt, etc., they may thus be wanting or overlooked. Geometrical lathe-work and lettering on back of note to the naked eye appears as good as genuine. Back plate No. 2.

Counterfeit Gold Certificates

TWENTIES

Act of July 12, 1882.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

Dangerous, for apart from the counters containing figures 20 on face, and portrait of Garfield there is little of the gray of photograph about it. Seal is small and scalloped, having reddish tinge, apparently applied with brush. Numbering is very pronounced and heavier than genuine. Note is one-half inch shorter and one-eighth narrower than genuine. Has two parallel silk threads running through it. Tint on back is light brown instead of orange. Persons handling gold notes must not forget that in this counterfeit they are left to determine its character by its tints rather than by lines in engraving, since it is a photograph of genuine work.

Act of July 12, 1882.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A poor photographic counterfeit, crudely executed, with coloring applied to seal and numbers. Portrait of Garfield.

Act of July 12, 1882.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

This counterfeit is an untinted photograph, and should not deceive the careful handler of money. Portrait of Garfield fair. Treasury No. C2952835.

A second issue bears Treasury No. 588,572, but the red and yellow is poorly applied, and contains distributed silk thread.

A

Series 1882.
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

A 51

Series 1882.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

C

Series 1882.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

ONE HUNDREDS

Act of July 12, 1882.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B 5

Department Series.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Bears the Treasury numbers C424363 and C324369, and no doubt bear other numbers. The color of these numbers is good, but not the bright ultramarine-blue as the genuine. The portrait of Benton does not stand out in bold relief and life-likeness as does the genuine. The lathe-work surrounding the denomination 100 in upper right of note is flat, broken and has blurred appearance. Lettering on note good, except imprint under signatures of Lyons and Roberts, which is poor. The color of the word "GOLD" on face of note is unlike that on genuine, and the color of the back, instead of the bronze-yellow on the genuine, the counterfeit is a light salmon color. The counterfeit has the silk distributed fibre imitated cleverly with pen and ink scratches, and by holding note between the light and the eyes the absence of silk fibre will be noted. On genuine in script line at top of note in the word "deposited" the "i" is distinctly dotted, in counterfeit it is not.

 While we speak of the color of the yellow (gold) ink on the gold certificates, being off color, etc., it is a fact that the Government so far has been unable to procure an ink that will stand climatic changes, etc.

Counterfeits of Interest-Bearing Notes and Bonds

\$10 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Letter C. Act of June 30, 1864—October 15th, 1864. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Number 198380. Photograph of the brownish color of old fading photographic work. Figure of woman. Vignette of Chase.

\$50 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Series 1864. Letter C. Date July 15, 1864. Act June 30, 1864. Signed L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The portrait and vignette of Hamilton a poor quality of work, and the numbers also are poorly done. Plates captured in July, 1866.

\$50 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Check-letter D. Date, December, 1864. Act June 30, 1864. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit. Portrait of Hamilton.

\$50 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Series 1865. Letter D. Date May 15, 1865. Act June 30, 1864. Plates captured July, 1866.

\$50 Series 1865. Letter C. Date July 15, 1865. Act March 3, 1865. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Eagle vignette. Interest 7-30, and notes convertible after three years into 5-20 bonds. Plates captured in April, 1866.

\$100 The words "Compound Interest Treasury Note" appear lengthwise of face of note and printed in big gold letters. The note is Series 1865; check-letter B; date May 15, 1865; act June 30, 1864; payable three years from date; and signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The portrait of Washington and the vignette on the left end of note are both good work, the counterfeit plate having been engraved by Charles H. Smith, as he confessed, while the back of note is a genuine impression or from an electrotype plate taken from a stolen impression of the genuine plate. The red numbers, however, are off color, and the figures uneven; and the large "U" in "United States" quite touches the outside line of the medallion in the upper left corner of the face of note; and the last "S" in "States" is distant not 1-16 of an inch from the outside line of the right corner medallion, while in genuine it is about 1-8 of an inch.

\$1000 United States Coupon Bonds. Series of 1861. Acts of July 17, 1861, and August 5, 1861. Mature June 30, 1881 (Sixes of 1881). Portrait of Chase. Exceedingly dangerous counterfeits. Those seen bear only coupons maturing January 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the \$1000 counter, on nine sections, on each side of portrait of Chase, in the section to the left of the lower half of "I" in "1000," the letter "S" in "State" is entire, while on genuine only the upper half of the "S" is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch, but the genuine does not, it is to the right of letter "S" in "Register's." Counterfeit differs from genuine in the mitering of the four corners of the green border. In title "United States of America" in the ruled shade on left side of bottom spur of letter "U" on counterfeit are seven very short lines forming very slight shade under that part of the letter—on genuine are ten lines, each about 1-16 of an inch long and forming a shade of same width as that at the bottom of the letter. Engraved signature at lower right hand of counterfeit and printed in grayish colored ink, is traced over with pen and ink—signature on genuine is written.

\$1000 7-30 Bonds. Letter B. Dated June 15, 1865. Act of March 3, 1865. Signed S. B. Coby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Very dangerous counterfeits. Bonds matured and interest ceased. The Treasury Department redeemed many of them from Jay Cooke & Co. before the bonds were discovered to be counterfeit. The Department redeemed \$90,000 of the bogus bonds. Charles H. Smith stated that he engraved the plates.

\$1000 5-20 Coupon Bonds of 1862. Consols of 1867. Fourth series; act February 25, 1862; date May 1, 1862. One of the best specimens of counterfeit work that was ever made. It is believed that no printing was ever done from the plates. They were not quite completed when captured on November 21, 1867.

The Different Methods of Counterfeiting Coin

Coin of all kinds and denominations have been counterfeited. The most dangerous counterfeits are those struck from a die, and are usually imitations of gold coins. Molds of various kinds are extensively used in counterfeiting, but counterfeits so made are much inferior to those made with a die. They have a fine appearance, lettering and milling being sharp and clear, and the ring usually good, in some instances almost perfect fac similes of genuine. They are usually a trifle short weight, however, and the edges or reeding not so sharp and clear as in genuine. Many of these coins are full weight. In counterfeits made from a mold, lettering, milling and reeding are usually poor, weight very defective, the coins lack the sharp and clear-cut appearance of genuine coin. Most counterfeit silver coins in circulation are made from molds, as it is an inexpensive form of counterfeiting. Some fair specimens have been produced in this way, but usually they are much lighter than the genuine, and if of required weight, differ in diameter or thickness.

Various metals are used by counterfeiters, principally platinum, silver, copper, brass, antimony, aluminum, zinc, type metal, lead and their numerous compositions.

Among the most dangerous counterfeits of cold coin are those of a composition of gold, silver and copper. They are a low grade gold, and the acid test shows they lack the fineness of standard gold used by the U. S. mint, which is 900 fine, or 21.19 carats. These counterfeits average from 400 to 800 fine. Platinum counterfeits are dangerous, as the metal used gives required weight, and they are heavily gold-plated. When they have been in circulation for a time the plating wears off, especially on the edges.

The most dangerous counterfeit of silver coin is made of a composition of antimony and lead, the former metal predominating. These counterfeits are of the dollar, have a fine appearance, are heavily silver-plated, with fair ring; some are only slightly below the standard weight. Some pieces among the smaller coins are made of brass, struck from a die, and when heavily plated are fair imitations. They lack required weight, except in a few instances. Counterfeits of type metal, lead and other compositions are much lighter than genuine, those having required weight are much too thick.

Genuine coins of all kinds, for the sake of gain, are tampered with in various ways. These operations are confined almost exclusively to gold coins, which are sweated, plugged and filled.

Sweating is removing a portion of the gold from surface of coin. The process does not interfere with the ring, and as portion removed is generally slight, the coin is left with a very fair appearance, weight only being defective. The principal methods of sweating are the acid bath, filing the edges or reeding, the operator finding a profit in the small quantities of gold removed from numerous pieces. The average reduction in value of coins subjected to these processes is from 1-20 to 1-10.

Plugging is done by boring holes in the coin, extracting the gold, and filling cavity with a cheaper material. The larger coins—double eagles and eagles (\$20 and \$10 pieces)—are used for this purpose. Holes are bored into the coin from the edge or reeding, the gold extracted and cavity filled with a base metal. The small surface of the plugging material, where it shows on the edge of the coin, is covered with gold and reeding retouched with a file or machine. The average loss in value to coins treated in this way is from one-eighth to one-sixth. Coins of this kind are very dangerous, as they are perfect in appearance, the edges only having been tampered with.

Filing is most commonly done by sawing the coin through from the edge or reeding, removing the interior portion, and replacing it with a cheap metal. Coins of all denominations, from quarter eagle to double eagle, are subjected to the process. When platinum is used to replace gold extracted, the coin has same weight as genuine. By this process coins lose four-fifths of their value, as the original surfaces are left only of paper thickness. When edges have been covered with gold and reeding restored, the coin has the appearance of being genuine, having correct size and weight, and a fair ring. Sometimes the covering of gold on edges is so thin that filling can be distinctly seen. When other and less costly filling than platinum is used, coins are of light weight and have a bad ring. If of correct weight they are too thick. Another method of filling is sawing the coin partly in two from edge or reeding on one side, leaving a thin and thick portion. The thin side of the coin is turned back and the gold extracted from centre of thicker portion. The cavity is filled with base metal and sides pressed back into original position and soldered or brazed together. It is difficult to give average loss to coins treated in this manner, as hardly any two seen have same amount of gold taken from them.

For detecting counterfeit coin, compare impress, size, weight, ring and general appearance with genuine coin of same period and coinage. The three tests of weight, diameter and thickness should be applied, for it is almost impossible for the counterfeiter to comply with these three tests without using genuine metal. Following we give a complete list and a thorough description of the most dangerous counterfeits known to be in existence, with means of their detection.

Counterfeit Gold Coin

DOUBLE EAGLE—\$20.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1849. Weight of genuine Double Eagle is 516 grains, is 900 fine, and 21.19 carats.

- 1850.—Weighs 360 grains, fineness gold, 571; silver, 85; copper, 344, and 13.22 carats, value \$8.83. Lighter in appearance, and thicker than genuine. Reeding and milling defective.
- 1851.—Weighs 473 grains, or 43 grains light. Color is bad; reeding and milling defective. Portrait of head of Liberty smaller than genuine. Bears no mint mark. Is struck from a die.
- 1878.—Fair counterfeit, made of type metal, gold plated. Weight 372 grains, being 144 grains light.
- 1880.—Composed of type metal, gold plated, and exceedingly light, weighing about 296 grains—220 grains light. Ring defective. Reeding and milling poorly done.
- 1884.—Has a fair appearance; mint mark S. Color not good; diameter larger than genuine. Milling and reeding fair. Several grains lighter than genuine.

EAGLE—\$10.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine Eagle is 258 grains, 900 fine, and 21.19 carats.

- 1841.—Weighs 236 grains, has O mint mark, and is 22 grains light. Coins struck from this die have fine appearance, main defects in reeding and milling.
- 1847.—Weighs 252 grains, has O mint mark, exceedingly dangerous, only 6 grains lighter and trifle thicker than genuine; reeding and milling slightly defective.
- 1849.—Weighs 228 grains, being 30 grains light, composed of gold, silver and copper. Has fair appearance, but is trifle thicker than genuine.
- 1852.—Composed of gold, copper and brass, weighs 181½ grains, or 76½ grains light. Ring is bad. Reeding and milling defective.
- 1855.—Composed of platinum; weighs 265 grains, or 7 grains heavier than genuine; has a fine appearance. Ring defective, diameter trifle greater than genuine. As these coins are gilded, or gold plated, slight wear removes plating from edges, and exposes platinum, or white metal underneath. Other coins of this date have been seen, weighing more than above described coin.
- 1858.—Very dangerous. Composed of platinum, and heavily gold plated. Milling and reeding fairly executed. Diameter, thickness and weight same as genuine. When coin is worn platinum shows distinctly on edges. Ring excellent.
- 1861.—New counterfeit composed of aluminum, heavily gold plated, weighs 154 grains, or 104 grains light; readily detected by general appearance and extreme lightness.
- 1865.—Dangerous. New Orleans mint letter O. Gold fineness is 494; weight .44 of an ounce, giving value 4.49. Contains small proportion of silver, alloy being entirely copper. Mint at New Orleans not opened at that date.
- 1871.—New counterfeit, weighs 186 grains, or 72 grains light, imperfect ring. Milling and reeding poor. Point of arrow in left claw of eagle touches letter "A" in "America," and olive branch touches letter "U" in word "United." Mint letter S touches right claw of eagle.
1875. } These counterfeits composed of aluminum, heavily gold plated; weigh 145 grains,
1879. } or 113 grains light. They bear the S mint mark, have good appearance, but are
1880. } easily detected owing to light weight.
1881. }
1883. } Composed of gold, copper and brass. Made in a mold. Impression exceedingly
1891. } poor, particularly of reverse. Weighs 197 grains, or 61 grains light. The reeding
1893. } and milling very defective.
1899. }
- 1882.—Dangerous counterfeit. Composed of gold, silver and brass. Struck from a die. Weighs 192 grains, or 66 grains light. Value about \$3.60. Reeding, milling and ring very good.
- 1882.—Made in a mold of base metal and plated.
1891. } Composed of brass and heavily gold plated. Weighs 134½ grains, or 123½ grains
1893. } light. Obverse finely struck. Reeding and milling well executed. Ring good.
1895. }
- 1904.—Good counterfeit. Light weight. Off color.

HALF EAGLE—\$5.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine Half Eagle 129 grains, 900 fine, 21.19 carats.

- 1800.—Of old coinage, poor, weighs but 81 grains; genuine of this date weighs 135 grains.
- 1803.—Same description as the above, weighs but 83 grains, being 52 grains light.

- 1821.—Larger in diameter, and thicker than genuine. Head of Liberty chin very long; letter "U" in "United States" reversed. 8 grains light, value about one-half.
- 1838.—Excellent; weight, 125 grains; fineness, 547; trifle thicker than genuine; milling and reeding imperfect; value, \$2.70.
1837. } These counterfeits are made in a mold, and are mainly composed of brass and
1839. } copper. Obverse and reverse extremely poor. Weight is from 75 to 95 grains,
1843. } easily detected.
1844. } 1844.—Very dangerous, made of platinum, heavily gold plated; diameter, thickness and
weight same as genuine. Ring excellent. When worn platinum shows through
plating, especially on edges.
- 1844.—Very dangerous. Assay gave following results: One-tenth grain light; specific
gravity, 15.9; thickness, about like genuine; fineness gold, 805½; silver, 23;
value gold, \$4.47, say, \$4.50; resists acid tests almost as well as genuine; reeding
faulty, but very fair; color very good, a trifle yellowish.
- 1845.—Good; weighs 113 grains, composed of gold, brass and copper. Specific gravity,
12.80; should be 17.20. Valued, upon being assayed at mint, at \$3.30.
- 1845.—Dangerous; 780 fine, trifle off color, little thicker than genuine. Composed of
gold and brass. Upon being assayed value proved to be \$4.25.
1847. } 1847.—Very dangerous; exact size and weight of genuine. Composed of platinum,
1848. } heavily gold plated. Ring, milling and reeding slightly imperfect.
- 1851.—Weighs 125 grains, 4 grains light. Composed of gold, silver and copper; thicker
than genuine; reeding and milling defective.
- 1853.—Weighs 121 grains, specific gravity 14, fineness 630. Has brassy appearance, reed-
ing and milling imperfect. Assay value, \$3.28.
- 1855.—Weighs 122 grains, 7 grains light. Imperfect ring; thicker than the genuine.
- 1855.—In all respects similar to preceding, except it weighs 131 grains.
- 1856.—Dangerous; weight and thickness almost identical with genuine; diameter trifle
greater. Milling and reeding defective.
- 1857.—Is 450 fine, trifle thicker than genuine; same appearance as coins of 1851, 1855
and 1858. Assay value, \$3.28.
- 1858.—Weighs 115 grains, 14 grains light. Supposed to have been struck from same
die as two preceding ones, 1851 and 1855, dates having been changed. Excellent
appearance, very good counterfeit, but trifle thicker than genuine.
- 1860.—Excellent; S mint mark; weighs 125 grains; 790 fine; has coppery appearance;
reeding very good; milling defective; value, \$4.30.
- 1861.—Cast in a mold; made in imitation of coinage of Philadelphia mint. Plating
thin, weight light, but a well cast piece.
1862. } 1862.—These are dangerous counterfeits; weight and thickness same as genuine. Coin
1869. } struck from a die; general appearance excellent. Composed of platinum, heavily
gold plated; diameter trifle greater than genuine. When plating is worn, plati-
num shows distinctly on edges.
- 1872.—Dangerous; diameter larger than genuine; 850 fine, trifle off color; ring defective,
reeding imperfect. Value, \$4.43.
1875. } 1875.—Weighs 122 grains, 7 grains light; composed of gold, silver and copper; fineness,
1877. } 600. Good appearance; diameter a little larger than genuine; trifle thicker.
- 1880.—Mainly copper, gold plated; good appearance; thicker than genuine; too light.
Yields promptly to acid test.
- 1881.—Weighs 75 grains; made in a mold. Poor, not likely to deceive.
1881. } 1881.—One of most dangerous counterfeits of this denomination known to be in exist-
1882. } ence. Assay of U. S. Mint shows: Fineness in gold, 798; silver, 38; copper, 153;
platinum, 11; value, \$4.48. Specific gravity, 16; should be 17.20. Weight, 128 7-10
grains, about 3-10 of a grain light, which, allowing for abrasion, was within
limits of genuine coin. Stained slightly with acid, thicker than genuine. Evi-
dently struck from die prepared from a drop process, most dangerous of all
processes in hands of counterfeiters.
- 1882.—Made in a mold of base metal and plated.
1885. } 1885.—Imitation of coinage of Philadelphia mint. Said to have been struck in a die;
1886. } good appearance, but light weight.
- 1886.—Fair, very light, weighing about 75 grains; bears S mint mark.
- 1896.—Fair, made in a mold. Weight about 59 grains. Words "In God we Trust" in-
distinct.
- 1898.—Fair, made in a mold. Weight about 75 grains.
- 1899.—Good. Weighs 74½ grains. Made of Babbitt metal, gold plated.
- 1900.—Weighs 76 grains. Made in a mold. Not likely to deceive.

THREE-DOLLAR PIECE—\$3.

Authorized to be coined, Act of February 21, 1853. Weight, 77.4 grains; fine-
ness, 900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness
allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Coinage
discontinued, Act of September 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$1,619,376.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE-DOLLAR PIECE.

The coinage of three-dollar pieces has been, as may be noted, quite limited, yet this denomination of gold coin has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck in a die from base metal, and so perfectly executed as to be dangerous. In color this counterfeit is a close imitation of standard gold, and a careful comparison of the general appearance and device of the false piece with that of the genuine coin is necessary to detect the difference between them. Genuine three-dollar pieces are sometimes swedged with fraudulent intent between plates of copper until of the diameter of the half eagle, when, the device and general appearance of the pieces being well preserved, they are placed in rolls among half eagles, and, unless detected, pass for five dollars.

QUARTER EAGLE—\$2.50.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792, and coinage discontinued by Act of September 26, 1890. Weight of genuine Quarter Eagle, 64.5 grains; fineness, 900, and 21.19 carats.

- 1843.—Weighs 40 grains and is $24\frac{1}{2}$ grains lighter than the genuine.
- 1843.—Weighs 43 grains and is $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1844.—Weighs 41 grains and is $23\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1846.—Weighs 48 grains and is $16\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1849.—Weighs 45 grains and is $19\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1851.—Dangerous, only about 3 grains light.
- 1852.—Weighs 40 grains, being $24\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1852.—Most dangerous counterfeit of this denomination discovered. Contains only 27 cents worth gold; weight and size correct. Cannot be detected by acid test.
- 1853.—A well-made counterfeit, mostly brass, and heavily gold plated.
- 1854.—Weighs 33 grains, being $31\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1855.—Is 5 grains light.
- 1856.—Is 26 grains light.
- 1857.—Is 26 grains light.
- 1857.—Dangerous. Is exact weight of genuine, but trifle thicker and larger in diameter.
- 1858. } Composed of brass. Reeding and milling good. Trifle too thick. Lettering fair
- 1860. } on one side, poor on other.
- 1861.—Weighs 42 grains, and is $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.

All above quarter eagles made in mold, composition mostly brass, and heavily plated. Reeding and milling poor, readily detected by light weight.

- 1862.—Composed of platinum; weighs 64 grains, exceedingly dangerous. Heavily gold plated, detected only by observing edge of coin, when plating is worn, shows platinum underneath.

DOLLARS—LARGE AND SMALL.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1849. Weight of genuine Dollar is 25.8 grains, fineness 900, and 21.19 carats.

- 1851.—This counterfeit weighs 17 grains.

1852.	"	"	"	14	"
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1853.	"	"	"	24	"
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1854.	"	"	"	15	"
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Above are small size, made in mold, heavily plated, fair appearance.

- 1856.—This counterfeit weighs 13 grains.

1857.	"	"	"	14	"
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1858.	"	"	"	18	"
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1860.	"	"	"	18	"
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1861.	"	"	"	15	"
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} Composed of silver and plated with gold.

These are composed of brass and bronze, large size, well plated, readily detected; also above small size, by light weight and general appearance.

SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLAR.

Authorized by Act of June 28, 1902. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, 900. These two gold dollars—one Jefferson head and one McKinley head—sold for \$3 each, and were coined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition or World's Fair, held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. Amount coined in 1902, \$75,080; in 1903, \$175,178. Total coinage, \$250,258.

Authorized by act of April 13, 1904. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, 900. These gold dollars sold for \$2 each, and were coined for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, held at Portland, Ore. Amount coined in 1904, \$25,028; in 1905, \$35,041. Total coinage, \$60,069.

Counterfeit Silver Coin

STANDARD DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of standard silver dollar, 412½ grains, 900 fine, first coined in 1794. Number of old dollars were counterfeited, composition generally being of German silver and brass, and heavily plated; milling and reeding poor.

Bland or standard silver dollar first coined in 1878; fineness, 900; weight in grains, 412½. All dates of this coin extensively counterfeited; composition generally used being lead, pewter, type metal and iron. Made in a mold, and over 100 grains lighter than genuine; readily detected owing to slippery feeling.

A number of very dangerous counterfeits of this coin have been seen recently, which were nearly full weight, averaging from 380 to 410 grains. Composed of antimony and lead, former metal predominating, heavily silver plated. Made in mold, fine general appearance, almost perfect imitation of genuine. The dates of this coin range from 1878 to present time. When coin becomes worn by use, base metal shows beneath plating. Ring trifle imperfect. We warn our patrons against this dangerous counterfeit.

HALF DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine half dollar of present issue, 192.9 grains; fineness, 900. Weight prior to 1837 was 208 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 206.25 grains; legal tender for ten dollars. Old issues were extensively counterfeited; composition generally used was German silver and brass, heavily plated, had fair appearance. Of the late issue the country has been flooded with counterfeits of various dates. The most dangerous of these have following dates: 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1857, 1860, 1861, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900. These coins are struck from dies, and made from molds. Metals used are brass, lead, pewter and type metal. Most of these coins are lighter than genuine, and have sharp keen ring, as if containing glass; 1841, 1842, 1872, 1876, 1877 are nearly full weight and size, the last mentioned being a trifle thicker than genuine, and composed largely of brass. Have a very fine appearance, but can be readily detected by milling and reeding, and defective lettering of word "Liberty" on shield of Goddess of Liberty.

In counterfeits of 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1899, weight, ring and color are equal to genuine, being made of silver. On back shield on breast of eagle imperfect, also words "E Pluribus Unum," letters being irregular, some very indistinct.

The counterfeit of 1898 has the weight, diameter and thickness of genuine coin. Last syllable in "Pluribus" and final "m" in "Unum" on reverse of coin imperfect. Two dies have been used in stamping the reverse side of these coins, which is proven by examining the position of the stars. On some the star touches the last letter "S" in the word "States," while on others it is some distance from it. On the obverse of coin there appears a dot on the top end of the "I" in date "1898," and the nose of figure has flat appearance. Also the figures in "1898" irregular in one die.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine quarter dollar of present issue is 96.45 grains; fineness 900. Prior to 1837 was 104 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 103.125 grains; legal tender for ten dollars. This coin has been very extensively counterfeited of various dates, the most dangerous of which are 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900. Metals generally used, brass, tin, pewter and lead. Made in mold, well plated, calculated to deceive. Reeding and milling usually poor; obverse and reverse not perfect. Counterfeits of this denomination of later date are very inferior, having greasy and slippery feeling, easily detected by any person accustomed to handling money. The counterfeits of 1895 and 1898 have the weight, diameter, thickness and ring of the genuine coin, being made of silver. The most noticeable defect is the words "In God We Trust," on obverse of coin, which on the counterfeit touches the milling of the coin, while on the genuine it does not. On the reverse the "Q" and "R" in "Quarter" are imperfect, and the stars over the eagle are imperfect. The reeding on the outer edge of coin is very well done on these counterfeits.

TWENTY CENTS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1875. Coinage discontinued by Act of May 2, 1878. Weight of genuine twenty-cent piece, 77.16; fineness, 900; legal tender for five dollars. Few counterfeits in circulation; very poor and easily detected.

DIMES.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine dime, 38.58 grains; fineness, 900. Weight prior to 1837, 41.7 grains; from 1837 to 1854, 41.25 grains.

Legal tender for ten dollars. Counterfeits very numerous. Metals used, brass, pewter and lead. General appearance very poor.

HALF DIMES.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine half dime, 19.29 grains; fineness, 900; weight prior to 1837, 20.8 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 20.625 grains; legal tender for five dollars. A few counterfeits of these old dates, exceedingly poor and readily detected.

THREE CENTS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1851. Coinage discontinued by Act of February 12, 1873. Weight of genuine three-cent piece, 11.52 grains; fineness, 900. Legal tender for five dollars. A number of counterfeits of this coin have been seen, fair imitation of genuine, well plated, calculated to deceive.

Silver coins of smaller denominations than \$1, if not mutilated, so as to be unfit for circulation, may be presented in sums of \$20 or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States for redemption in lawful money.

Refuse mutilated Silver and Minor Coins, as there is no provision for their redemption.

FIVE CENTS—NICKEL.

Authorized to be coined by Act of May 16, 1866. This coin has been extensively counterfeited, particularly date of 1875, dangerous counterfeit. Struck from a die, and made of same metal as used by mint. Lettering in words "United States" imperfect, also stars surrounding figure "5." Other counterfeits are very poor, composed of lead and pewter, and made in mold.

THREE CENTS—NICKEL.

Numerous counterfeits of this coin circulated. Made in mold, very poor, easily detected.

CENT—COPPER-NICKEL AND BRONZE.

These coins have been counterfeited to small extent, principally to fill cabinets of numismatics, particularly old dates. Good counterfeits of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1897 in circulation. Genuine cent is 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. zinc and tin, while counterfeit is all copper, hence darker bronze than genuine.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denomina-tions.	Coinage com-menced.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	Weight prior to 1834 grains.	Abrasion allowed, in grains.	Least current weight in grains.	Unless artificially reduced, should continue current.
Double eagle...	1849	\$1,986,797,180	516.	...	2.58	513.42	50 years.
Eagle.....	1796	403,701,990	258.	270.	1.29	256.71	35 years.
Half eagle....	1854	313,537,805	129.	135.	0.64	128.36	20 years.
Three dollars..	1795	1,619,376	77.4	...	0.38	77.02	...
Quarter eagle..	1850	31,570,135	64.5	67.5	0.32	64.18	15 years.
Dollar.....	1795	*20,354,524	25.8	...	0.13	25.07	...

All gold coins of the United States are worth their face value in pure gold. The alloy is never reckoned.

* Includes \$250,258 coined in 1902 and 1903 for Louisiana Purchase Exposition and \$60,069 coined in 1904 and 1905 for Lewis and Clarke Exposition.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denominations.	Coinage com-menced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	Amount for which a legal tender.
Standard dollars.....	1878	...	\$570,272,610.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade dollars.....	1873	1883	35,965,924.00	420.	Not a legal tender.
Dollars	1794	1873	8,031,238.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Half dollars.....	1794	...	168,560,056.50	192.9	Ten dollars.
Lafayette dollars.....	1899	1899	50,000.00	412.5	...
Columbian half dollars....	1892	1893	2,501,052.50	192.9	Ten dollars.
Columbian quarter dollars.	1893	1893	10,005.75	96.45	Ten dollars.
Quarter dollars.....	1796	...	83,747,530.25	96.45	Ten dollars.
Twenty cents.....	1875	1878	271,000.00	77.16	Five dollars.
Dimes.....	1796	...	52,473,928.60	38.58	Ten dollars.
Half dimes.....	1795	1873	4,880,219.40	19.29	Five dollars.
Three cents.....	1851	1873	1,282,087.20	11.52	Five dollars.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denomina-tions.	Coinage com-menced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	No allowance for abrasion.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.
Five cents.....	1860	...	\$27,597,838.20	77.16		25 cents.	2
Three cents.....	1865	1889	941,349.48	30.		25 cents.	4
Two cents.....	1864	1872	912,020.00	96.		25 cents.	4
Cents.....	1793	...	18,917,264.94	48.		25 cents.	4
Half cents.....	1793	1857	39,926.11	...		Not a legal tender.	...

Comparison of Expressing the Fineness of Gold in Thousandths, and in Carats.*

500	Fine ..12.00	Carats	630	Fine.....15.04	Carats	760	Fine.....18.08	Carats	890	Fine...21.11	Carats
510	Fine ..12.08	Carats	640	Fine.....15.11	Carats	770	Fine.....18.15	Carats	900	Fine...21.19	Carats
520	Fine ..12.15	Carats	650	Fine.....15.19	Carats	780	Fine.....18.23	Carats	910	Fine...21.27	Carats
530	Fine ..12.23	Carats	660	Fine.....15.27	Carats	790	Fine.....18.31	Carats	920	Fine...22.02	Carats
540	Fine ..12.31	Carats	670	Fine.....16.03	Carats	800	Fine.....19.07	Carats	930	Fine...22.10	Carats
550	Fine ..13.07	Carats	680	Fine.....16.10	Carats	810	Fine.....19.14	Carats	940	Fine...22.18	Carats
560	Fine ..13.14	Carats	690	Fine.....16.18	Carats	820	Fine.....19.22	Carats	950	Fine...22.25	Carats
570	Fine ..13.22	Carats	700	Fine.....16.25	Carats	830	Fine.....19.29	Carats	960	Fine...23.01	Carats
580	Fine ..13.29	Carats	710	Fine.....17.01	Carats	840	Fine.....20.05	Carats	970	Fine...23.09	Carats
590	Fine ..14.05	Carats	720	Fine.....17.09	Carats	850	Fine.....20.13	Carats	980	Fine...23.17	Carats
600	Fine ..14.13	Carats	730	Fine.....17.17	Carats	860	Fine.....20.20	Carats	990	Fine...23.24	Carats
610	Fine ..14.20	Carats	740	Fine.....17.24	Carats	870	Fine.....20.28	Carats	1000	Fine...24.00	Carats
620	Fine ..14.28	Carats	750	Fine.....18.00	Carats	880	Fine.....21.04	Carats			

* The Carat is subdivided into thirty-two parts, and the fractions above are thirty-seconds, thus: 520 fine—12 15-32 carats.

Value in U. S. Money of One Ounce Troy of Gold, at Different Degrees of Fineness.

500	Fine....	\$10.33.6	630	Fine.....	\$13.02.3	760	Fine.....	\$15.71.1	890	Fine.....	\$18.39.8
510	Fine....	10.54.3	640	Fine.....	13.23.	770	Fine.....	15.91.7	900	Fine.....	18.60.5
520	Fine....	10.74.9	650	Fine.....	13.43.7	780	Fine.....	16.12.4	910	Fine.....	18.81.1
530	Fine....	10.95.6	660	Fine.....	13.64.3	790	Fine.....	16.33.1	920	Fine.....	19.01.8
540	Fine....	11.16.3	670	Fine.....	13.85.	800	Fine.....	16.53.7	930	Fine.....	19.22.5
550	Fine....	11.36.9	680	Fine.....	14.05.7	810	Fine.....	16.74.4	940	Fine.....	19.43.1
560	Fine....	11.57.6	690	Fine.....	14.26.3	820	Fine.....	16.95.1	950	Fine.....	19.63.8
570	Fine....	11.78.3	700	Fine.....	14.47.	830	Fine.....	17.15.8	960	Fine.....	19.84.5
580	Fine....	11.99.	710	Fine.....	14.67.7	840	Fine.....	17.36.4	970	Fine.....	20.05.2
590	Fine....	12.19.6	720	Fine.....	14.88.4	850	Fine.....	17.57.1	980	Fine.....	20.25.8
600	Fine....	12.40.3	730	Fine.....	15.09.	860	Fine.....	17.77.8	990	Fine.....	20.46.5
610	Fine....	12.61.	740	Fine.....	15.29.7	870	Fine.....	17.98.4	1000	Fine.....	20.57.2
620	Fine....	12.81.7	750	Fine.....	15.50.4	880	Fine.....	18.19.1			

N. B.—When there is an intermediate degree of fineness, a short calculation is necessary. For every one-thousandth, add 2.07 cents per ounce for gold. Thus, one ounce of gold at 992 fine—\$20.50.6.

The following is a test for determining whether a coin is good or bad. Use liquids as near edge of suspected coin as possible, as that is part most worn. A drop of preparation will have no effect on genuine coin, while it can be plainly seen on the counterfeit. Heavily plated coins should be scraped slightly before using.

TEST FOR GOLD.

Strong Nitric Acid, 6½ drachms.
Muriatic Acid, ¼ drachm, or 15 drops.
Water, 5 drachms.

TEST FOR SILVER.

24 grains Nitrate of Silver.
30 drops Nitric Acid.
1 ounce Water.

The above tests should conform with *Diameter*, *Thickness* and *Weight*, tests used at Mint.

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Current Values of Foreign Gold, Silver and Bank Notes---Monthly

UNITED STATES.

GOLD.	
California Quintuple Eagle	\$70-100
Double Eagle	20 00
Eagle	10 00
Half Eagle	5 00
Quarter Eagle	2 50
Three Dollar	3 50
One Dollar	1 70

SILVER.	
Subsidiary mutilated Silver, per oz....nominal	\$0 50
Standard Silver Dollars. par.	60
Trade Dollars...nominal	50
Half Dollar	25
Quarter Dollar	20
Twenty Cents	10
Dime	05
Half Dime	03
Three Cents	02
Lafayette Dollars	\$2 00

AUSTRIA.

GOLD.	
Quadruple Ducat	\$8 80
One Ducat	2 20
4 Florins (10 Francs)	1 92
8 Florins (20 Francs)	8 85
20 Korona	4 00
10 Korona	2 00

SILVER.

BANK NOTES.	
1000 Korona	Nominal \$203 00
100 Korona	20 30
50 Korona	10 15
20 Korona	4 06
10 Korona	2 03

BELGIUM.

Gold and Silver same as France.	
NOTES.	
20 Francs	\$3 84
50 Francs	9 60
100 Francs	19 20
500 Francs	96 00
1000 Francs	182 00

BRAZIL.

GOLD.	
20 Milreis	10 80
10 Milreis	5 40
SILVER.	Nominal
3 Milreis	\$0 40
Milreis	20
500 Reis	10
BANK NOTES.	Nominal
1000 Reis	\$0 25

BRITISH COLONIES.

GOLD.	
Newfoundland, £2	\$1 95
BANK NOTES.	
Australian, £1	\$4 50
\$5.00. British Guinea	4 75
New Zealand, £1	4 50
New Zealand, £5	22 50
New Zealand, £10	45 00
South Africa, £1	4 60
Jamaica, £1	4 60
Barbados, \$5	4 75
Trinidad, \$5	4 75

CANADA.

SILVER.	
Canada, 50 cents.....	\$0 48
Canada, 25 cents.....	24
Canada, 20 cents.....	19
Canada, 10 cents.....	09
Canada, 5 cents.....	04

In lots at 98½c. per Dollar.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

GOLD.	
Doubloon	\$15 50
Half Doubloon	7 75
Pistole	3 87
Half Pistole	1 90
One-Fourth Pistole	.95
Four Escudos	7 75

SILVER.	
Eight Reals.....Nominal	\$0 40
Four Reals.....Nominal	20
Two Reals.....Nominal	05
One Real.....Nominal	03

GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR.

SILVER.	
Peso	\$0 40
and divisions.	

ECUADOR.

SUCRE	
	\$0 40

and divisions.

CHILI.

GOLD.	
Doubloon	\$15 50
Pistole	3 87
Escudo (5 Pesos)	1 80
Doubloon (10 Pesos)	3 60
Condor (20 Pesos)	7 20

SILVER.	
Peso	\$0 40

and divisions.

CHINA—HONG KONG.

BANK NOTES.	
\$5	\$2 25

ENGLAND.

GOLD.	
Five Sovereigns	\$24 30
One Sovereign	4 86
Half Sovereign	2 43
One Guinea	6 00
Half Guinea	3 00

SILVER.	
Crown	\$1 20

Half Crown

Two Shillings, or 1 Florin

One Shilling

Sixpence

Four Pence

Three Pence

Two Pence

Per £

In lots, \$4.82 per £.

BANK NOTES.	
£1	\$4 86

BANK NOTES

£5

£10

£20

£50

£100

£200

£300

CABLE PAYMENTS
DRAFTS
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LETTERS OF CREDIT

COLOMBIA.

GOLD.	
Double Condor	\$19 15
Condor	9 55

SILVER.	
Peso	\$0 40

and divisions.

COSTA RICA.

GOLD.	
10 Pesos	\$8 30
5 Pesos	4 15
2 Pesos	1 68
1 Peso	.83

DUBLOON.	
1 Dubloon	14 11
½ Dubloon	7 05
¼ Dubloon	3 52
⅛ Dubloon	1 76
⅛ Dubloon	.88

COLONS.	
20 Colons	9 30
10 Colons	4 65
5 Colons	2 87
2 Colons	.93

FINLAND.	
20 Markkaa	\$3 84
10 Markkaa	1 92

SILVER.	
2 Markkaa	\$0 86
1 Markkaa	.18
50 Penni	.06
25 Penni	.03

BANK NOTES.	
1000 Markkaa	\$190 00
500 Markkaa	95 00
100 Markkaa	19 00
50 Markkaa	9 50
20 Markkaa	8 80
10 Markkaa	1 90
5 Markkaa	.95

FRANCE.	
GOLD.	
100 Franc Piece	\$19 25
Louis d'Or	4 50
Five Francs	.96

GERMANY.

GOLD.

Twenty Marks	\$4 74
Ten Marks	2 37
Five Marks	1 18
Ten Thalers	7 80
Five Thalers	3 90
Two and a Half Thalers	1 95
Red. d'Or	3 90
Double Fred. d'Or	7 80
Caroline	4 75
Ducat	2 20
Five Guilders	1 95
Quintuple Ducat	11 00
SILVER.	
Five Marks	\$1 15
Two Marks	46
One Mark	23
0 Pfennig ($\frac{1}{2}$ Mark)	11
0 Pfennig	02
5 Pfennig	01
Halder (called)	
Double Thaler (called)	
Double Guilder (called)	
In lots, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Mark.	
BANK NOTES.	
5 Marks	\$1 18
20 Marks	4 74
50 Marks	11 80
100 Marks	23 70
500 Marks	118 00
1000 Marks	237 00

GREECE.

GOLD.

Twenty Drachmas	\$3 85
SILVER.	

HOLLAND.

GOLD.

Ten Guilders	\$3 90
Five Guilders	1 07
SILVER.	
Guilders	\$1 14
$\frac{1}{2}$ Guilders	95
Guilder	38
Nine Dollar	80
BANK NOTES.	
10 Guilders	\$4 00
25 Guilders	10 00
50 Guilders	20 00
60 Guilders	24 00
100 Guilders	40 00
200 Guilders	80 00
300 Guilders	120 00
500 Guilders	200 00
1000 Guilders	400 00

INDIA.

GOLD.

Hohur	\$7 10
SILVER.	Nominal
One Rupee	\$0 25
Half Rupee	10
Quarter Rupee	06
BANK NOTES.	Nominal
5 Rupees	\$1 30
10 Rupees	2 80
20 Rupees	5 60
50 Rupees	29 00

ITALY.

GOLD.

10 Lire	\$19 25
10 Lire	9 61
10 Lire	7 70
10 Lire	8 85
10 Lire	1 92
5 Lire	96
SILVER.	
Lire	\$0 92
Lire	36
Lire	18
One-half Lire	09
BANK NOTES.	Nominal

1 Lire	\$0 19
2 Lire	38
5 Lire	96
10 Lire	1 93
20 Lire	3 86
50 Lire	9 65
100 Lire	19 30
200 Lire	96 50
500 Lire	193 00

JAPAN.

GOLD.

5 Yen (new)	\$2 47
10 Yen "	4 94
20 Yen "	9 90
SILVER.	
5 Sen (new)	\$0 02
10 Sen "	05
20 Sen "	10
50 Sen "	25
NOTES.	
1 Yen	\$0 47
5 Yen	2 35
10 Yen	4 75
100 Yen	47 50

MEXICO.

GOLD.

Doubloon	\$15 52
Half Doubloon	7 75
Quarter Doubloon	3 85
Sixteenth Doubloon .....	.95
Twenty Pesos (old issue)	\$19 50
Ten Pesos "	9 75
Five Pesos "	4 87
Five Pesos	4 87
Two and a Half Pesos	2 43
Twenty Pesos (new issue)	9 75
Ten Pesos "	4 87
Five Pesos "	2 43
Two and one-half Pesos	1 21
SILVER.	Nominal
One Peso	\$0 45
Mexican Sun Dollar	44
Maximilian Dollar	44
Half Mexican	20
Quarter Mexican	10
Tenth Mexican	03
Bank Notes (Banco Nacional)	45
Bank Notes (outside banks)	44

PERU.

GOLD.

Doubloon	\$15 50
Pistole	3 85
Five Sols	4 75
Ten Sols	9 50
Twenty Sols	19 10
Libra	4 80
SILVER.	Nominal
One Sol	\$0 40
One-half Sol	20
One-fifth Sol	07
One-tenth Sol	03

PORTUGAL.

GOLD.

Crown	\$10 50.
Half Crown, 5 Milreis	5 25
Fifth Crown, 2 Milreis	2 10
Tenth Crown, 1 Milreis .....	.1 05
SILVER.	
500 Reis	\$0 40
200 Reis	16
100 Reis	08
50 Reis	04
BANK NOTES.	
500 Reis	\$0 45
1000 Reis	90
2500 Reis	2 25
5000 Reis	4 50
10000 Reis	9 00
20000 Reis	18 00
50000 Reis	45 00
100000 Reis	90 00

ROUMANIA.

Gold the same as France.

NOTES.

20 Lei	\$3 74
100 Lei	18 70
1000 Lei	187 00

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

GOLD.

Six Rubles, Platina	\$4 80
Five Rubles, Gold, old	3 90
Fifteen Rubles	7 70
Seven and a Half Rubles	3 85
Ten Rubles	5 10
Five Rubles	2 55
SILVER.	
One Ruble	\$0 47
One-half Ruble	23

ONE HALF RUBLE.

25 Kopees	09
20 Kopees	07
15 Kopees	05
10 Kopees	03

BANK NOTES.	Nominal
1 Ruble	\$0 51
3 Rubles	1 53
5 Rubles	2 55
10 Rubles	5 10
25 Rubles	12 75
100 Rubles	51 00
500 Rubles	255 00

SPAIN.

GOLD.

Doubloon	\$15 52
Half Doubloon	7 75
Four Piasters	3 89
Pistole	3 89
Half Pistole	1 94
Quarter Pistole .....	.97
25 Pesetas	4 78
SILVER.	Nominal
Spanish Pillar Dollar	\$0 40
Half Spanish Dollar	20
Spanish Quarters, new	12
Five Pesetas	70
Twenty Reals	50
Pistareen	09
Half Pistareen	04
BANK NOTES.	Nominal
1000 Pesetas	\$160 00
500 Pesetas	80 00
100 Pesetas	16 00
50 Pesetas	8 00
25 Pesetas	4 00

SWITZERLAND.

Gold same as France.

SILVER.

5 Francs	\$0 90
2 Francs	36
1 Franc	18
NOTES.	
50 Francs	\$9 50
100 Francs	19 00
500 Francs	95 00
1000 Francs	190 00

Twenty Kroners	\$5 20
Ten Kroners	2 60
Ducat	2 20
SILVER.	
Specie Dollar (called in)	
One Rigsdaler (called in)	
One Kronor	25
One-half Kronor	12
One-quarter Kronor	06
One-tenth Kronor	02
In lots, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Kronor	
BANK NOTES.	
1 Kronor	\$0 26
5 Kronors	1 32
10 Kronors	2 65
50 Kronors	13 25
100 Kronors	26 50
500 Kronors	132 50
1000 Kronors	265 00

TURKEY.

GOLD.

500 Piasters	\$21 90
250 Piasters	10 95
100 Piasters	4 38
50 Piasters	2 19
25 Piasters	1 09
SILVER.	
20 Piasters	\$0 40
10 Piasters	20
5 Piasters	10
2 Piasters	04
1 Piaster	02
NOTES.	
Trk. £1	\$4 00
Trk. £5	21 00
Trk. £20	86 00
Trk. £100	430 00
Issued by the Imperial Ottoman Bank.	

Stolen United States Bonds

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers and denominations are cavedated upon the books of the Treasury Department at this date (Dec. 1st, 1907), viz.:

ACT OF JUNE 7, 1836.

Spanish Indemnity Certificate \$189.70—No. 614.
\$1062.44—No. 1124.

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.

\$200 each—1620 1710 2132 2270 2271 2455.
300 each—1257 1697 1698 1699.
500 each—2987 3085.
1000 each—7422 7598 7599 8430.
5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

\$1000 each—43 44 2749 5221 6125.
5000 each—2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."

\$50 each—270.
100 each—276 682.
500 each—1089.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

\$50 each—1267.
100 each—30 31 888 5928 5930 6451.
500 each—933 1394 1867 4303.
1000 each—2463 2533 6833 6861 8081 8713 9102
11429 18114 20341 23670 26541 26542
26543 26544 29278 29413 29414 30259
30260 36901.
\$5000 each—6195 8438 8761 10860.
10000 each—9276 to 9279 inclusive and 9282 to
9295 11138 11452 12800.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861, CONTINUED AT 3½%.

\$100 each—14457 16232.
500 each—10472 10915.
1000 each—50879 50880 54259 54260 54261 54262
54545 54546 54547.
5000 each—17254.
10000 each—35208.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

\$50 each—1177.
100 each—1299 1749 1750 2787 3547 3549 4627
4931 5021 5168 5169 5170 6029 6030 6662
6663 7527 7528 8397 9500 14113 14114
14201.
500 each—375 1273 3460 4323 7636 7921 8051
8430.
1000 each—2633 2634 3310 5893 9023 to 9028
inclusive 12110 12111 14243 20320 to 20327
inclusive 20347 20378 23429 23430 23431
23559 23560 24150 26490 26491 26492 26493
27666 27780 27781 27782 32721 32832
33102 33324 34814 34815 37910.
5000 each—323 1635 3796 9587.
10000 each—318 12813.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

\$50 each—99.
100 each—3460.
500 each—388 389.
1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541 9542 9543
9544 10185 10896.
10000 each—4605 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864--10-40's.

\$50 each—960.
100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405 8977
8978 10794 10795 10796.
500 each—5834.
1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
10000 each—8741 to 8763 inclusive 11658 18903
to 18942 inclusive.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1869's.

\$1000 each—2837.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.

\$1000 each—959.
5000 each—310.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD 1867's.

\$1000 each—532.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.

\$5000 each—1465.
10000 each—1864.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

\$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
500 each—709 1699.
1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815 7816 8801
10450.
5000 each—2275.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

\$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
1000 each—645 646 798 2544 3579 7842 7843
13836 13837.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—1211 1212 1242 1244 1245 1246.
100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385 2619 12229
12231 13767 13768 13769 13774 14256 14288
15604 15605 15692 15693 15694.
500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 7013 8597 8598
8646.
1000 each—1293 3489 6331 14372 16331 16332
16959 16960 17004 17005 18878 18879 18880
20033 22436 to 22449 inclusive 25234 25235
28157 28158 30517 30690 31021 31303 31304
36717.
5000 each—461 2667 2668 4987.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—353 2444 2654.
100 each—588 589 590 591 1445 2751 2752 2753
2776 2777 3528 6087 7323 7324 8392 8393
14722 14723 15301 16009 16071 20801 22261
22262 22263 22264.
500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914 5162
5347 6255 6256 6257 6258 7102 8208 8255
9446 9788 10854.
1000 each—3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105
11624 11646 11654 12208 12211 12214 12215
12506 12689 12690 12691 14316 to 14325
inclusive 16413 18937 18938 23830 23831
23832 23833 30748 33463 36642 42500.
5000 each—182 503 12236.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

\$500 each—355 1291 1313 1518 1527 1748.
1000 each—1062 1287 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846
4847 5558 5561 5868.
5000 each—1280 1299.

10000 each—204 206 207 208 209 225.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN.

\$100 each—792 6727.
500 each—4203.
1000 each—871 3248 4711 4712 17880 17881.
5000 each—12194.
10000 each—13486 to 13493 inc. 18038 18081.
50000 each—165 166 643 644 645 646 737 738.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN CONTINUED AT 3½%.

\$100 each—8010 8011 8587.
500 each—3846 4074 5602.
1000 each—17474.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4½% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each—144 2235.
100 each—2566 2567 2573 2574 8583 13657
14388 14389 14390 14548 14549 16828 17244

STOLEN UNITED STATES BONDS—Continued

17591 17592 18051 18052 18053 18054 21351
23466 23467 28078 32887 32888 33349.

500 each—319 680 3462 3585 3586 4846 6823
7283 7392 7460 7728 8079 8301 11510 11597.

1000 each—3976 3977 3978 5566 14327 16884
19820 19821 21161 22792.

5000 each—9733.

Act of JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each—1147 2148 3041 3074 3123 3681 4611
6506 8575 9636 9709 10729 11140 11189
11581 12714 14296 15645 16092 16257
16281 17617 20164 20283 20292 22222 22560
23468 25892 26754 28317 28546 29164
32529 33015.

100 each—330 331 2432 2562 2924 2925 3211 4542
4543 4557 7869 to 7872 inclusive 8868 8869
8870 8871 10058 10060 10820 10821
10822 10823 12473 12474 12475 12476
13624 13625 14260 14439 14649 14789
14790 16036 16344 16345 16512 16513 16514
21438 21554 22374 23125 25147 25148 25280
25973 26331 26786 28507 28508 28509 28510
28967 33396 33397 35697 35766 35767 35768
35769 37515 39683 39684 40162 to 40166
inclusive 40729 40730 40731 40732 41010
41011 42283 43485 43486 43487 44769 44803
to 44807 inclusive 45369 45370 45372 45373
45606 46241 47857 48610 48611 48612 50571
50572 52442 54297 54482 54685 55115 55116
58273 58274 58558 to 58561 inclusive 58850
60272 63202 63944 63945 65662 71011 to
71018 inclusive 73360 73361 73362 74349
77898 78183 80016 80859 80860 83867
83868 83869 83870 86626 86627
86628 89187 89188 89336 89337
89338 90341 90342 91288 93293 93425
93426 94560 94708 97882 97883 98903 98904
98905 99044 99045 99046 99047 100770
101010 101241 101242 101243 101244 104256
104635 104636 105255 105621 105791 105792
106935 106936 107099 107190 107192 107193
110208 111415 116666 116667 117355 118276
118283 120636 120759 122086 122256
122257 122290 122291 122292 122293 124516
124517 124518 125009 125010 125011 126322
126432 126433 130607 131488 131592
131593 136842 137203 137206 137207
137208 137209 139067 139068 139069
139070 139173 139174 139175 139176
140470 141198 141406 141694 143766
144647 144648 144738 144739 149680 149681
151069 155905 155906 155907 157028 157029
159221 159222 159503 159504 160210 160211
163597 163598 163616 163718 164443 164444
166319 166320 166321 167627 168792 177933
179445 182268 185502 185820 185821 187543
189689 189690 189691 190030 191136 192282
193485 193486 193487 193488 197063 197064
197065 197066 198375 198376 198709.

500 each—2114 2871 2872 3988 6619 7252 7949
8286 8600 10871 11343 12927 12959 13249
13479 13700 13827 14261 14268 14284
16740 16741 16826 16827 16828
16829 17253 18810 18811 19339
19950 20743 22125 22559 23016 23164
23734 24270 25071 26128 26656 26985 27444
29302 30236 32572 34285 34897 36028 36072
36156 36241 37450 37484 38076 39008
40142 41099 41633 41639 41640 41641 41642
41825 42741 42846 43893 45716 51641
53224 53466 to 53473 inclusive 54623 57413
57465 58001 61041 61511 61512 63320 63413
63414 63769 66063 66308 68426 69094 69168
to 69179 inclusive 70217 72510 to 72515 in
clusive 72543 73197 16390 80815 82794
83164 85933 89480 89895.

000 each—632 1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092
6093 6094 9104 10663 10664 11457
13646 13832 14275 14276 14277
14278 15809 16506 16795 21147 21353
22099 22259 24487 24923 24924 24925 25094
25095 25096 25097 25098 25099 26403
29800 29801 29802 29821 to 29834 inclusive
33561 35293 36258 38331 41157 42465 42695
43595 44578 45032 45061 47563 51529 52357
52858 52859 55593 55594 56520 60980 62758

62759 62760 66628 67010 68519 68520 68830
69048 69049 72420 72421 73184 77072 77073
77074 77463 78575 81567 81670 81671 81954
81955 81956 81957 85006 87000 90433 to
90441 inclusive 90444 to 90457 inclusive
93331 to 93334 inclusive 93375 99034 100180
103796 106898 107523 112196 112197 114829
114830 115409 115578 118673 118674 120686
124619 125607 126182 131629 136779 145189
179103 183140 193072 193073 193074
199345 199346 199347 199348 199495 211356
211456 214721 214722 214723 220327 220328
220329 221427.

5000 each—4927 7599 10645 16720 16817 17182
18225 18267 19057 19109 21998 31242 34970
34973 36730 36731 36732 36733 36734 36735
36736 36737 36738 36739 39359 46725 47214.

10000 each—1971 to 2000 inclusive 2883 10307
32991 54290 59167 82646 107284.

Act of JULY 12, 1882, 3%.

\$50 each—Original Nos. 688 to 696 inclusive.

100 each—Original Nos. 1949 2790 4537 4538
4539 4540 46668 5299.

500 each—Original No. 2013.

1000 each—Original Nos. 16216 18647 18648.

Act of JAN. 14, 1875, 5% or 1904.

\$50 each—Original No. 537.

100 each—Original Nos. 11933 to 11937 inclusive.

1000 each—Original Nos. 20497 20498 20753 20754
20755 20756 20839.

Act of JAN. 14, 1875, 4% of 1925.

\$100 each—1646 5136.

500 each—Original No. 1704.

1000 each—Original Nos. 10086 19155.

Act of JUNE 13, 1898, 3%.

\$20 each—Original Nos. 613 827 828 1673 1674
1675 1899 2079 to 2089 inclusive 3420 3786
to 3795 inclusive 6210 6211 6212 6683 7896
7897 8013 8014 9520 9521 9522 10346 10347
10348 12699 13065 to 13068 inclusive 13628
12861 13862 13863 16229 16230 16231 16255
16256 16257.

100 each—Original Nos. 1180 1227 2603 2604 2888
4788 4789 4790 4791 4839 4840 4841
7627 8267 8268 8340 8341 9038
9039 10001 11249 11250 12288
12762 12778 12823 12824 12825
12826 12827 13987 14076 14571 to 14578
inclusive 15903 15904 15905 16281 16297
16298 16299 16300 16301 18134 18135 18136
18137 19160 19209 19210 19211 19998 20196
20623 21504 21523 21880 to 21884 inclusive
24820 24821 24822 25430 to 25435 inc. 26576
26925 28073 28074 28256 28290 29253 29254
29971 29972 29973 29974 39224 to 39227
inclusive 43059 43060 43061 43062 43063
46435 46436 46437 46438 50735 50736 50737
52884 53867 53868.

500 each—Original Nos. 712 2257 3252 3535 4353
4539 5548 7901 8493 8757 9271 9395 9396
9419 9753 10076 12276 12606 13127 13920
14302 15620 15758 16431 16932 19602 19972
20051 20847 21673 23661 25405 25631 25632
28531 28860 28877 30928 31071 31724 34648
34649.

1000 each—2943 2860 2861 3455 3821 4203 4610 to
4613 inclusive 5858 7419 11327 23623 23624
23625 23626 25091 34507.

5000 each—Original Nos. 1274 1275 1276 1277
1278 3904.

GOLD CERTIFICATES. ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

\$10000 each—Original Nos. 675 677 678 16454
17705.

ACT MARCH 14, 1900, 2% CONSOLS OF 1930.

\$100 each—10565 10566.

10000 each—30459 63257.

Dominion of Canada

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....	Hon. William Stevens Fielding
Deputy of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....	J. Mortimer Courtney
Comptroller of the Currency.....	Lt.-Colonel Fred. Toller
Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto, Ont.....	D. Creighton
Assistant Receiver General, Montreal, Que.....	The City and District Savings Bank
Assistant Receiver-General, Halifax, N. S.....	Isaae N. Mathiers
Assistant Receiver-General, St. John, N. B.....	H. D. McLeod
Assistant Receiver-General, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	Percy Pope
Assistant Receiver-General, Winnipeg, Man.....	H. M. Drummond
Assistant Receiver-General, Victoria, B. C.....	J. H. MaeLaughlin

CANADIAN CURRENCY

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion of Canada notes, which now amount to \$48,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amount to about \$62,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—Bills: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—recalled from circulation.

DOMINION OF CANADA—Scrip, 25 cents. Bills: \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000.

DOMINION OF CANADA—\$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00—retiring.

Some issues of "Dominion of Canada" Bills are printed on the back "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Charlottetown, or Victoria," but later issues have engraved, through the center of the green or brown printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers-General throughout the Dominion.

Newfoundland is not in the Dominion of Canada, but all other Bills of Banks in the Dominion are now received at par in all portions of the Dominion, but subject to a discount by Brokers in the United States, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from place of issue or redemption.

THE NATIONAL COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR gives this list of Parent Banks in business in the Dominion of Canada for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons. These parent banks have branches in other sections of Canada, and bills of smaller denominations than fives were formerly issued.

Chartered Banks in the Dominion of Canada

Following is a list of chartered banks in the Dominion of Canada and the counterfeit bills on same are shown by denomination:

ONTARIO

Head Office.	Name.	Bills Counterfeited.
Hamilton.....	BANK OF HAMILTON.....	
Oshawa.....	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.....	
Ottawa.....	BANK OF OTTAWA.....	
Toronto.....	BANK OF TORONTO.....	\$5, \$10
"	CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.....	\$5, \$10
"	CROWN BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	DOMINION BANK	\$5, \$10
"	FARMERS' BANK OF CANADA (Since 1906).....	
"	HOME BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	METROPOLITAN BANK (Since 1902).....	
"	SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	STERLING BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5
"	UNITED EMPIRE BANK OF CANADA.....	

QUEBEC

Montreal.....	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.....	\$5, \$10
"	BANK OF MONTREAL.....	\$5, \$10
"	LA BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.....	
"	LA BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA.....	
"	MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.....	\$10
"	MOLSON'S BANK	\$5, \$10
(Quebec.....	LA BANQUE NATIONALE.....	\$10
"	QUEBEC BANK	
"	UNION BANK OF CANADA.....	
Sherbrooke.....	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.....	\$20
St. Hyacinthe.....	LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	
St. Johns.....	LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	

Since July 1, 1881, no banks in this province or in Ontario have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Six and Seven-Dollar Bills from circulation, as well as bills smaller than \$5.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax.....	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	\$5
"	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.....	

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.....	PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.....	\$10
St. John.....	BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.....	
St. Stephen.....	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.....	

MANITOBA

Winnipeg.....	NORTHERN BANK
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Banks Merged Into Other Banks

Commercial Bank of Canada, merged into the **Merchants' Bank of Canada**, Montreal,
Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Commercial Bank of Windsor, Windsor, N. S., merged with **Canadian Bank of Commerce**
Toronto, Ont.

Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the **Canadian Bank of Commerce**
Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Halifax Banking Co., Halifax, is now **Canadian Bank of Commerce**.

La Banque Jacques Cartier, Montreal, is now **La Banque Provinciale du Canada**, Montreal.

Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is now the **Canadian
Bank of Commerce**, Toronto, Ont.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax, N. S., is now the **Royal Bank of Canada**, Halifax.

Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into **Imperial Bank of Canada**,
Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Ontario Bank, Toronto, Ont., is now the **Bank of Montreal**, Montreal, P. Q.

People's Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., is now the **Bank of Montreal**,
Montreal, P. Q.

People's Bank of Halifax is now **Bank of Montreal**, Montreal.

St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the **Standard Bank**, Toronto, Ont. Bills
of the former redeemed by the latter.

Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

Other Bank Bills Redeemable

Bank of Yarmouth , Yarmouth, N. S.....	Bills are redeemable
Commercial Bank of Manitoba , Winnipeg, Man.....	" " "
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth , Yarmouth, N. S.....	" " "
La Banque du Peuple , Montreal, P. Q.....	" " "
La Banque Ville Marie , Montreal, P. Q.....	" " "
Summerside Bank , Summerside, P. E. I.....	" " "

Bills of the banks failed since 1890 are redeemable, by the Canadian Government,
from the Redemption Fund, and draw interest from failure up to the time of Govern-
ment notice of redemption.

Closed Banks—Bills Worthless

Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Bank of Arcadia, Liverpool, N. S.

Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont.

Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Ont.

Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N. S.

Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont. Bank suspended in 1887, wound up 1893.

Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Final closing up April 28, 1887,
and final dividend paid; hence, any bills now outstanding are worthless.

Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking
system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business
in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited
with the **Bank of Montreal**, Montreal, P. Q.

CLOSED BANKS—Continued

- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont. The bank was in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. The affairs of the bank are wound up, but the billholders can yet get 90 per cent. from the Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa.
- Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont. Bank unknown, but bills worthless.
- British Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ont. Bank never in operation.
- Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. Suspended in 1887. Bills now worthless.
- Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank are worthless, for the time of redemption expired in January, 1882.
- Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, N. B.
- City Bank Montreal, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
- Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
- Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.
- Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
- Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bills were redeemed at par in Montreal, until during year 1890, but all tens were worthless, having been stolen unsigned, and signatures forged. Since then all bills are worthless.
- Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Suspended Sept. 17, 1883. Bills were redeemed at par, but any now outstanding are worthless.
- Farmer's Bank of Rustico, Rustico, P. E. I. Went into voluntary liquidation in 1895-6, and bills redeemed up to year 1900.
- Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Co., Toronto, Ont.
- Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. The bills were redeemed at par for about five years, but bank was wound up and bills became worthless in 1893. Some \$10,000 were supposed to be thus left outstanding.
- International Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
- Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada, St. John, N. B. Bills were redeemed at par, but bank wound up and bills then became worthless in 1893.
- Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, P. Q.
- Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the bank's business. In no way connected with the Metropolitan Bank, Toronto, Ont., organized in 1902.
- Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S. Bank closed, bills worthless.
- Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.
- Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
- Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q. Bills of this bank were redeemed at par until August 1, 1890. Since then bills outstanding are worthless.
- Union Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Que. Bank unknown, but bills worthless.
- Union Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
- Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, Moncton, N. B.
- Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and securities returned by Government.

Counterfeit Canadian Bills

ONES

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. Portrait of Jacques Cartier, old issue, dated Ottawa, July 1, 1870. Check Letter D. Red numbers. "Payable at Toronto" on the back. Upper left end of note not good; a white streak extends from the ear to the chin on side of face which is not found in the genuine. Lathe work around the 1, on right of note, is irregular; lines cannot be traced. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures.
1. Portrait of Lady Dufferin. Letter A. "Payable at Montreal." Dated 1st June, 1878. A very poor counterfeit on very soft paper and some numbers in green. Another issue of the counterfeit is on stiff white paper. No part of the note will bear close inspection. Portrait and all lathe-work very coarse work.
1. Lady Dufferin portrait. Letter A or C. "Payable at Montreal." Date, 1st June, 1878. Another large lot of similar counterfeits to the last above appeared in May, 1899. Paper like the softest kid. The genuine portrait has her right shoulder shaded or dark, but her left shoulder is very light. The counterfeit has both shoulders equally shaded and very dark. The letters C and A are found to be confusing. The A (in black ink) is just under, and the C (in black ink also) is just ahead of, the blue number.
1. Portraits—Aberdeen and wife. Series A. Letters A, B. Dated Ottawa, March 31, 1898. Engraving poor. Lathe-work, shading lines about Ottawa and date, and other fine work, very bad. "For Minister of Finance" omitted.
1. Aberdeen Issue. Series B. Letter C. Dated Ottawa, March 31, 1898. Light brown ink design about bottom face of note. Photo-mechanical process counterfeit on good paper, and all colors good. Quality of engraved work poor, it is dark, coarse, and blotchy; especially in log-rolling scene and in lathe-work around large counters "1." Word "Series" hardly legible. Some fine shading lines are solid black. Back better work than face, green ink too light.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John, N. B.

1. Lithograph, old. "New Brunswick" across end of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

1. Old counterfeit. Right upper corner, 1 on ships under full sail. Left upper corner, two Indians and shield.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

1. Vignette: Lumberman, axe and log.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

1. Dated 1st January, 1872. Photograph poorly done. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency," badly printed or painted.

None of the above banks now issue \$1 bills.

TWOS

DOMINION OF CANADA.

2. Portrait of Lord Dufferin. Check Letter B. Blue numbers. "Payable at Montreal." Dated June 1st, 1878. Very dangerous counterfeit and both the face and back of note is good. Portrait of Lord Dufferin, a good imitation of that on the genuine note, though the forehead appears a little too broad or full. Paper fair, but a little harsh and yellowish. Color of blue numbers as good as genuine. On the face of bill the lathe-work in the large green figures 2 is poor, and in the lower half of each of these figures 2 there are on the genuine bill four upright zigzag lines, formed by the peculiar shape or joining of the fine lathe-work lines; but on the counterfeit notes these four engraved zigzag lines are very prominent, and the two centre ones do not touch one another as on the genuine bill. In the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," the dots over the "i's" are omitted. The final e in the word Finance in the small print "For Minister of Finance" is a little larger than the other letters.

TWOS—Continued

2. Dufferin Issue. Letter C. Red numbers. Payable at Toronto. Dated June 1st 1878, which date in some cases has been changed. *Some defects in zigzag lines as mentioned in above paragraph.* A dangerous counterfeit, excepting the poor centre vignette of Lord Dufferin, and the imitation lathe-work in the large green 2's. Most all the other work on the bill is about as good as some genuine. When the vignette of Lord Dufferin is worn this note is very dangerous. Paper fair, but in some cases very good. The color of red numbers on some of these notes is very bad and on others quite fair.
2. Lansdowne Issue. Letter B. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1887. This counterfeit has a blurred and indistinct appearance, and the green design in the centre is off color. The figures used in the numbers are only half the size of genuine and printed in purple ink. Under the title "DOMINION OF CANADA" the words, "Will pay," are very poorly engraved. To the left and under the word "Ottawa" (in the date line) the printed word "Countersigned" over the signature is omitted in the counterfeit. The words, "For Minister of Finance," under the signature of J. M. Courtney, are also omitted.
2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter A. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. Portrait, center vignette, and lathe work very poor quality of work; red numbers too light; lettering fair. Back of note poor. Paper fair.
2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter C. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. Counterfeit note appears as a photo-engraved one but poorly done, especially the colors. Lathe-work is all poor, especially around border and large counter "2" on right end face of note. The shading lines of "Dominion of Canada" are very heavy and poor, also the parallel ruling in the sky. Paper fair, and portrait fair. On back of note words "American Bank Note Company, Ottawa," poorly printed.
2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. A poor counterfeit. Portrait a poor likeness and of very coarse work, especially the shading lines on the face and forehead and in the background of portrait. All fine shading lines on note coarse, and lathe-work poor. Note has not as good work on it as on a previous issue of letter C, but has better colored black and chocolate inks. Paper rather thick.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

2. Vignette: View of Niagara Falls, railcars and bridge.
2. Ottawa Branch. Dated March 1, 1852. Coarse engraving. "Ottawa" in red.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

2. Vignette: Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

2. Toronto, Ont., Branch. Old issue, dated 1860.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

2. Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Photograph. Large letters in TWO in green or blue inks are badly printed or painted; also red letters in "Canada Currency."
2. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," omitted. The line "Dominion of Canada," over vignette-engraving of dog and safe, is without any shading.

None of the above banks now issue \$2 bills.

FOURS

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

4. St. John Branch, N. B. Old issue. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 74981.

CITY BANK MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

4. Not a good counterfeit. Paper poor; inks and lathe-work very defective. Bank not in existence.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

4. Old issue. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Letter B. There is a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the background. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, Jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written. Lathe-work very irregular.

FOURS—Continued

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

4. These notes are alterations from notes of the failed Bank of Western Canada Clifton. The words "Western" and "Clifton" are erased, and the words "Upper" and "Toronto" substituted in their places. This is done by the means of acid, also by pasting.

THE BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

4. These notes are alterations from notes of the failed Colonial Bank of Toronto. The words "Colonial Bank of Canada" are erased and the words "Bank of Toronto" substituted in their place.

These are one dollar notes raised to four by pen and ink additions and changes. These notes are also recolored.

FIVES

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

5. Quebec Branch. Very old issue. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871. Check Letter A. Photograph very pale. Very badly printed, especially the green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490.
5. Kingston Branch. Old issue. Dated May 1, 1875. This counterfeit has had an extensive circulation. In the border of the genuine the lines of the shading on scrollwork are fine and clear; on the counterfeit the shading is omitted. Genuine notes of this issue are numbered from 30001 to 36000 inclusive; counterfeits bear other numbers than those on the genuine of this date. Lathe-work fair. Very few genuine notes of this date and issue are now in circulation.
5. Old issue. Letter D. Genuine notes are dated 3d July, 1877. On the counterfeit the date of the month is omitted. Imprint of British American Banknote Company, Montreal, upper left, in border of note, poorly engraved; the vignettes are badly done. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield, the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear white line which does not appear on genuine bill.

Another counterfeit of this note has appeared, dated 5th July, 1877. In other respects it answers to the above description, and is evidently made from the same plate.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Que.

5. Old issue. Dated 1858, Sept. 1, and bears in centre of note TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS CY., in a large panel; FIVE DOLLARS in lower left of note, in a small panel. The date of issue and numbers are printed in blue. In the upper right and upper left are two small vignettes. Quebec (spelled Quebeck) appears on this counterfeit in three places in blue ink. *There is also a counterfeit on the Ottawa branch, the only difference being the date of issue and numbers, also Ottawa, are printed in red.* Refuse all bills of this kind.
5. Old counterfeit. Vignette in upper right corner, steamer; left end, cattle.
5. Dated Jan. 2, 1895. Series C and D. Fair wood-cut productions, but quality of work will not bear close inspection. Lettering and numbering poor. Series C countersigned by N. McLean, Series D by J. A. Paddon.
5. A fair counterfeit, dated January 2, 1895. Portraits of Rt Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, also E. C. Clouston, General Manager, not as likelike as genuine and poorly engraved. On counterfeit the "V" in centre of note, also panel lower face of note containing signatures, is a light brown; on the genuine they are pale green. Back of note poor. Paper fair quality.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, N. S.

5. Dated Halifax, July 5, 1877. Letter B. Very rough pen and brush work.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

5. Port Hope (Branch) Issue. Photograph. Letter E. Dated July 1st, 1880. Number 45831, and by changing the figure 1 to 4 some have number 45834. The color is a purple brown. The green FIVE across lower centre face of bill is painted over with a green water-color. The numbers are painted in red water-color, and letters in PORT HOPE painted in blue ink.
5. Petersborough (Branch) Photographs. Only a few of these notes were made; numbers on all 29356. Easily detected on account of their brownish tint.

FIVES—Continued

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

5. Old issue. Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the centre, the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine. The engraving of the portrait is coarse.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

5. Dated 2d January, 1900. Letter B. Poor counterfeit, especially face of note. Lathe-work badly broken. Paper fair.
 5. Dated Toronto, 2d January, 1900. Poor wood-cut production, very crude.
 5. Dated 2d Jan., 1900. Letter C. Photographic. Poor counterfeit.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, Montreal.

5. A pen and ink counterfeit. Letter A. Portraits very poorly executed, and little resemble those on the genuine. Lathe-work surrounding the 5 very poor.

MARITIME BANK OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

5. Photograph. Letter B. A poor counterfeit. Produced by the photographic pen and ink process.

MOLSONS BANK, Montreal, Que.

5. Dated Montreal, 2d July, 1901. Check Letter A. Poor wood-cut production. Numbering, lathe-work and vignettes poor. Large green 5 and green V on each side of large 5 center of note are coarse and too dark in color. This note is numbered in blue 153716; signed Wm. Macpherson, President, and counter-signed H. R. Jeffrey, pro General Manager.
 5. Dated Montreal, July 2, 1901. Check Letter B. Numbered 214258; signed Wm. M. Macpherson, President, and Elliot, pro General Manager; also Jeffray, pro General Manager. Other counterfeits will likely appear bearing other signatures for pro General Manager.
 A second issue, bearing Check Letter C, numbered 334417 in blue, which blurs when rubbed, has also appeared.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

5. Dated 2d July, 1901. Letter H. Blue numbers. Poor counterfeit. The work on face of note especially poor.

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

5. Date July 2d, 1897. Letter D. Like a photographic production, dull gray in color. Numbers should be in blue; those seen are traced over in red ink.
 5. Dated Toronto, 2d July, 1897. Check Letter D. Signed C. D. Warren, President, and W. G. Bryans, pro General Manager. Poor photo-mechanical counterfeit. Vignette portraits of President and General Manager coarse work, but fair likenesses. Vignette of farm-yard scene in centre scratchy and blurred. Lathe-work in counters very poor, also the blue numbers. The large green V near each end of note is too dark a green, and the fine work in body of V cannot be traced. Back of note poor; lathe-work all blurred and color of green too dark. Imprint of British-American Bank Note Co., Montreal, bottom on back, can hardly be deciphered.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

5. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by faded appearance.

TENS

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

10. Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279; which is most probably the case with the whole of them.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

10. Dated January 2, 1882. Letter D. Very poor, looks like a cheap advertisement printed in bluish green ink. Face and back same design.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated Toronto, 1st June, 1892. Letter D. General appearance good, yellow face and red numbers good, all colors very good, and paper good. On close inspection Coat of Arms in center of crude finish, lathe-work in counters flat and broken. Large letter of "Bank of Toronto" have no line work about them—only solid work. In lower center margin "American Bank Note Co., Ottawa," omitted. Back of note has no linework. Bill a very fine pen or pencil and brush work job, black ink and all colors can be removed by damp sponge.

TENS—Continued

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated May 1st, 1871. Letter D. Very dangerous counterfeit. Signed Wm. McMaster, President, and W. Cooke, Cashier. The color of the blue numbers is a trifle lighter than those of the genuine. The vignette in centre coarser than in the genuine, particularly the head of the lion. In counterfeit the bases of the letter A in the word "dollars" are connected in one line, while in the genuine there is a distinct opening. The staff or perpendicular line of the letter P in word "President" in counterfeit extends below the line upon which the word "President" is written; in genuine it terminates directly on the line. There are five shaded lines under the words "Ten Dollars" in counterfeit, and only four in genuine. Shading of the title, Bank of Commerce, coarse and scratchy; lathe-work excellent, but slightly defective. Back of note, color of green ink lighter than on the genuine, and lathe-work defective. The paper is thinner than that of the genuine.

CITY BANK MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

10. A poor counterfeit. On the counterfeit, the word "Parliament" is printed "Parliment," the "a" being omitted.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Check Letters A and B. These counterfeits are photographic productions and are easily detected by the poor coloring and the omission of the fine lettering at the bottom of the note over which the signatures are written. The watermark, "Dominion Bank," is very faint, and the green is almost a blue. The attempt to imitate the color tints on back of note is very crude.

IMPERIAL BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated Toronto, Ont., March 1, 1875. Letter B. Poor counterfeit. Portraits and lathe-work in counters very poor. Back of note fair, but lathe-work poor. Paper smooth and stiff.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, Quebec, P. Q.

10. Dated April 28, 1860. Check letter A. The counterfeit vignettes all coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. "P" in "President" is directly over "D" in "DIX" on genuine, bottom border of note. On the counterfeit the "P" is over the "IX."

MARITIME BANK, St. John, N. B.

10. Dated Oct. 5, 1881. Check letter A. A photographic pen and ink counterfeit. The general appearance of this note is extremely poor and readily detected. Bank failed. Notes worthless.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q.

10. Photograph. Letter D. Number 83993. Capital \$6,000,000. The green tint on the face and back of note is rubbed on over the purple photographic tints with an oil green crayon pencil, which gives the green a yellowish tone and the work a blurred appearance. Very few notes were printed.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S.

10. Dated 1st January, 1874. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct.

10. Old issue. Dated 1st January, 1874. A counterfeit of engraved and lithograph work, having a blurred and dark look. "Cash'r," "Pres't" and name of printers, "Blades, East & Blandes, London," are all omitted.

MOLSONS BANK, Montreal, Que.

10. Date, Jan. 2, 1900. Letter B. A very poor photographic note and not liable to deceive. It has a blurred appearance and is on heavy paper.

ONTARIO BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. There are two issues of these counterfeits on some of which the imprint of the "British-American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa," does not appear.

10. Check letter A. A very poor photograph. No description necessary

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B.

10. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Detected by its faded appearance.

TENS—Continued

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

10. Date Jan. 3, 1898. Letter C. Signed John Breakey, Pres.; countersigned V. F. Convey. A photographic counterfeit. Centre face of note vignette "City of Quebec" badly blurred, but by careful printing might be improved. Figures in number of note in red are slightly thicker and longer than those on the genuine. Back of note nearly black instead of blue. Lathe work and paper fair.
- 10 raised from 1. Government issue. Vignette—Lady Dufferin. Note scraped with a knife and the alterations of the figures and large characters are done with pen and ink, the border and other parts of note made indistinct by ink lines scattered over. There are no genuine \$10 Dominion notes.
- 10 raised from 5. Many raised bills have been found in circulation. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light.

TWENTIES

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

20. Date, Jan. 2, 1903. Very dull, faded color; but few issued.

SILVER COUNTERFEITS

The 20, 25 and 50 cent Canada silver pieces have been extensively counterfeited.

ENGLISH BANK NOTES AND COINS

- £5 English Bank Notes, dated London, 1862, and Sept. 13, 1901.
 £5 Bank of England Note, dated January 4, 1898. Photographic pen and ink.
 £10 Bank of England Notes, dated Sept. 21, 1901.
 £20 Bank of England Notes, dated Birmingham, May 20, 1890, marked with blue stamp, "London and County Banking Co., Limited, Stratford."
 £20 Bank of England Note, dated May 20, 1893. Pen and ink production.
 £20 Bank of England Note, dated January 15, 1896. The notes present a gray, dirty and greasy appearance, which has evidently been caused by inserting the water mark by an oily process. The cipher number of these bills is M—8, the consecutive numbers differing.
 £50 English Bank Notes, dated London, May 16, 1883, marked with blue stamp, "London and County Banking Co., Limited, Brompton, 26—0."
 £50 Bank of England Note, dated London, May 16, 1883, stamped in red letters across lower part of note, "Channel Island Bank, Limited, Jersey."
 £50 Bank of England Notes, dated March 6, 1901.
 £100 English Bank Notes, dated London, August 16, 1883.
 £500 English Bank Notes, dated London, August 16, 1883.
 £5 and £10 Provincial Bank of Ireland, each dated November 10, 1880.

The paper of these counterfeits is thicker and darker than that of the genuine.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGN.—A dangerous counterfeit; weight of genuine coin, 123.27 grains; fineness, 916 2-3. Weight and thickness same as genuine. Composed of platinum, heavily gold-plated. As coins become worn, platinum can be observed distinctly. General appearance good, and liable to deceive. The dates are 1862, 1863 and 1872.

ENGLISH HALF-SOVEREIGN, composed of the same metal as the sovereign above reported, is in circulation.

Stolen Bank of England and Canadian Notes

The following notes of the Bank of England are reported to have been stolen:

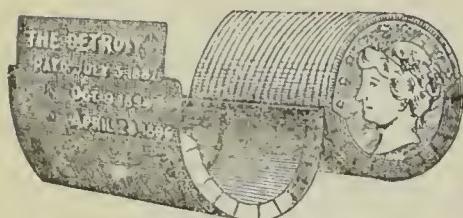
Denomination.	Date.	Numbers.
---------------	-------	----------

£500	May 27, 1902	65,355; 65.356; 65.357
£100	June 1, 1903	42,673
£10	June 5, 1903	65,503

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Stolen. Date Jan. 2, 1888. Series A. Nos. 46,001 to 47,000. Stolen when uncoun- tersigned and signatures forged, but bank will pay 20 per cent. for any part of the \$10,000.

The Detroit Coin Wrapper



Millions are used annually by large handlers of coin. Made to hold all silver coins, nickels, pennies, etc., in amounts from 25 cents up to \$20.00. We also manufacture a full line of coin bags. Write for samples and quotations.

DETROIT COIN WRAPPER CO.

18 John R Street - - Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

INDEX**Counterfeits of United States Notes**

Value	Portraits or Vignettes	Page	Dates or Series and Check Letters of						
			1862	1863	1869	1875	1878	1880	1901
\$1	Chase, Washington	33	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	D	.....	.....
		33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Hamilton Jefferson	33	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	D	.....	.....
		33	.....	.....	.....	.....	D	.....	.....
5	Hamilton Jackson	33	A	A	D	.....	*A C*D*	.....	A B*C*D*
		34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Lincoln Webster Buffalo	35	B C D	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		36	.....	.....	.....	.....	C	D*	B C D*
		37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A B C D
20	Liberty Hamilton	39	A B C D	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		39	.....	.....	.....	.....	A*B*C*D*	A*B*C*D*	A B*C*D*
50	Hamilton "Raised \$2," Clay Franklin	40	.....	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		40	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		41	.....	.....	B	.....	A*B*C*D*	.....	A*B*C D*
		41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Sp'd Eagle Lincoln	41	B C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A*B*C*D*
		41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Adams	42	.....	.....	B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Morris	42	A B C D	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Counterfeits of Treasury Notes

Value	Portraits.	Page	Series and Check Letters						
			1890	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1	Stanton	43	.....	B C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	McPherson	43	A	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Thomas	44	.....	A D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Sheridan	44	B	A B C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Marshall	45	A*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Farragut	45	A*B*C*D*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Counterfeits of Silver Certificates

Value	Portraits Vignettes	Page	Series and Check Letters						.....
			1880	1886	1891	1896	1899	.....
\$1	Martha W Allegorical Eagle	46	.....	B D	A D	.....	.....	.....	.....
		46	.....	.....	.....	.....	C D	.....	.....
		46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C D	.....
2	Hancock Windom Allegorical Washington	46	.....	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		47	B C
		48	B C D
		48	A C
5	Grant Allegorical Indian Head	49	A B C D	A B C D
		50	A B C
		51	A B C D
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Silver Certificate \$20 Portrait of Garfield, Page 57. 1882 A C*
Silver Certificate 100 Portrait of Benton, Page 57. 1882 B

Counterfeits of U. S. National Bank Notes

*Photographs, etc.

READY REFERENCE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

ARRANGED BY STATES, THE DENOMINATIONS AND CHECK LETTERS.

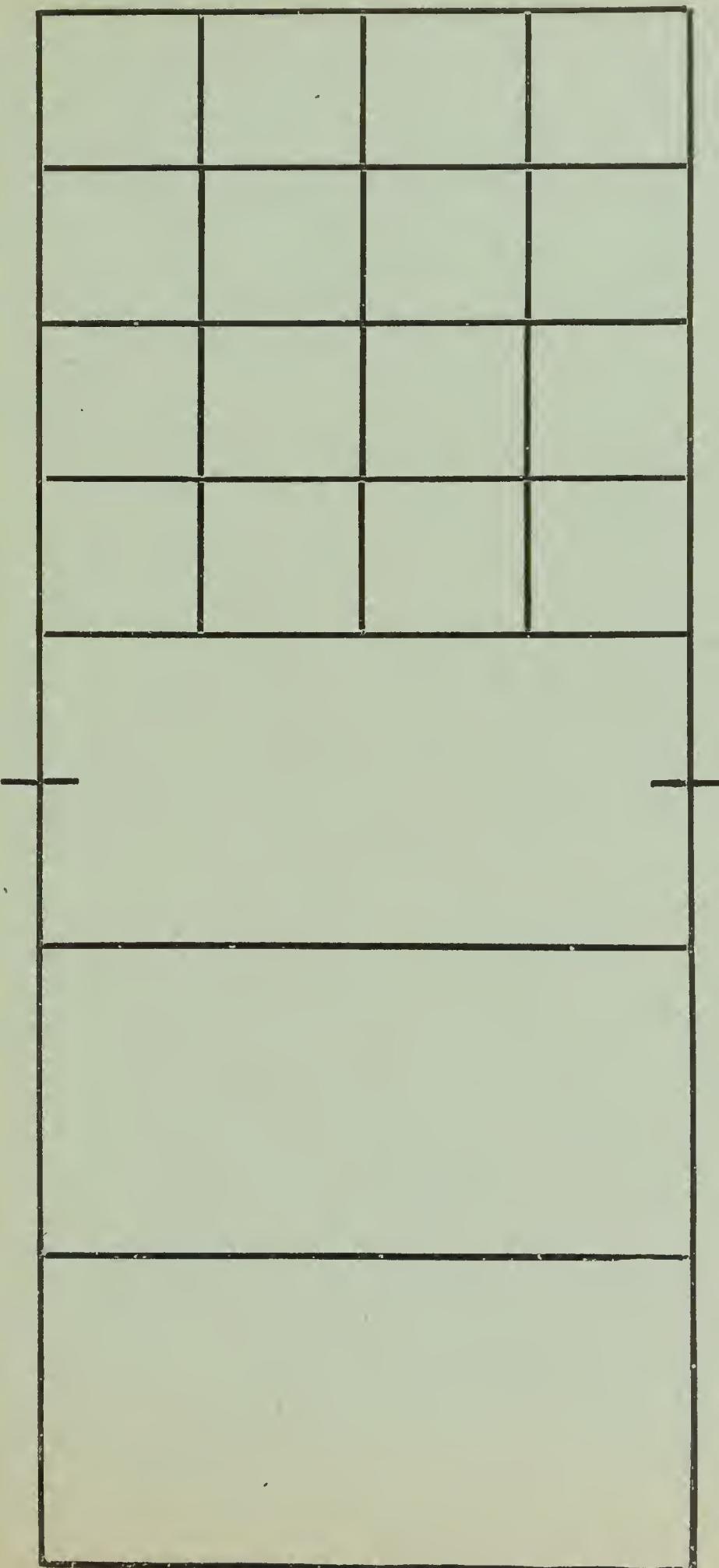
No National Bank Notes were printed on fibre paper prior to 1875.

STATE	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Alabama				A					
Arizona				C					
California			D	A G					
Colorado				E					
Connecticut			A B C		A				
Illinois			A C	B A					
Indiana				A	A				
Indian Ter.					A				
Kentucky			D		A				
Louisiana			C	C B					
Maryland							A		
Massachusetts	A		A B C D	A B A			A		
Michigan			F B C D	B C					
Mississippi				C					
Missouri			C						
N. Hampshire			C						
New Jersey			A				A		
New York	A		ADD FUG	A B M R	A B	A C D	A		
Ohio			A B	C			A		
Pennsylvania			B D	B	A		A		
Rhode Island	A		A B						
Texas			D	A C	A				
Vermont			A C	B	A				
Wisconsin			B						

Fac-simile of Discount Glass

Fac-Simile of Discount Glass Used at the National Bank Redemption Agency for Discounting National Bank Notes, and by the U. S. Treasurer for Discounting U. S. Notes, Gold and Silver Certificates.

U. S. Treasury Notes, also Gold and Silver Certificates, are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer than National Bank Notes. A calculation, however, can be made from this Scale.



All Notes equalling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their face value. Mutilated, U. S. Notes, Gold Certificates and Silver Certificates are redeemable at their face value by the U. S. Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, when not more than two-fifths of the note is missing. When mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportions remain, are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate; unless when accompanied by an affidavit that the missing portions are totally destroyed, and then all fragments are redeemable at full face value.

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